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Lord Canning, the Viceroy, was immensely amused at the youthful appearance of the Military Secretary, who there and then received the nickname of "The Hero."

Sir Owen remained with Sir Hugh in one capacity or another, in Ireland as well as India, until in 1868 he unexpectedly received the offer of the Private Secretaryship to Lord Mayo on his appointment as Viceroy. This event marked his first association with the political affairs of India, and with it begins the real interest of his career. In the following thirty years he was in close connexion with many of the leading men of the time, and very little happened in the political world that was outside his knowledge. After Lord Mayo's assassination, Sir Owen returned to England. He was summoned to Osborne to give an account of the sad affair to the Queen, and from that time onwards was treated with great consideration and confidence at Court. His long correspondence with Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's secretary, provides much interesting reading, and here and there a little important information. The following extract from one of Sir Henry's many letters relates to the annual tribute of shawls received from the Maharajah of Cashmere in 1875:

"I feel like a penitent burglar. But what could I do? P— (Cashmere envoy) came, a very agreeable man, and settled the Queen's Cashmere patterns most satisfactorily. Of course all the ladies in the house came to see his samples, and before he went he said that the Maharajah would insist if we were here on giving them each a shawl! Northern prejudices predisposed us against this, but the female sex did not at all see it in my *lamps*, and having asked the Queen's leave and got it they heartily accepted the presents, and I went snaks! He gave each a shawl and something else. My mind is uneasy. Is this against regulations? If so, I must explain to the Queen and make them disgorge. If not, I had better leave it alone, for at the present moment Ranbir Singh is the most popular of princes in this house, and P— is only next to him. He offered the ladies their choice, and they may say with Clive, 'By — I wonder at my moderation!' But my mind is uneasy until the crime is made known to you."

A further extract from another of Sir Henry's letters (July, 1875) throws a little side-light on the war scare in 1875, and the part we took in foiling Bismarck's plan:

"The Germans have got a wild idea that we are nervous about our Asiatic possessions, and that we have undertaken the royal visit for the purpose of getting ourselves straight again. P'raps the wish is father to the thought, as they are a little sore with us at present, and wouldn't be sorry if we had a little more trouble in India, though as they are equally angry with the *Muscovites* they don't want them to have any advantage, but would be delighted if we took to quarrelling with each other across the ocean."

In the course of his long stay at the India Office, which was interrupted by a two years' further residence in India as Lytton's private secretary, Sir Owen Burne was in the closest official and personal relations with the late Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill among other leading politicians. The correspondence with Lord Salisbury is highly interesting, but does not furnish

much matter for quotation. The author's relationship with Lord Randolph was directly personal rather than by letter. Sir Owen got the troublesome Burmese mission out of Paris; and adds some interesting detail as to the Viceroy of the day:—

"One great event during Lord Randolph Churchill's term of office was the war with King Theebaw of Upper Burmah, which ended in the annexation of that territory, and the constitution of the whole country into the British Burmah which is now so flourishing a part of our Indian Empire. Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy, was not altogether in favour of this course, and required some pressure to agree to it; but Lord Randolph, assisted by my humble self, applied the necessary pressure, and to the somewhat unwilling Viceroy was given all the credit of a measure which brought him the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava."

With regard to Afghan politics Sir Owen pays a generous tribute to the Marquis of Ripon, to whose influence in 1880-81 the retention of "Quetta and the surrounding districts, which have since turned out so great a strength to us, and the possession of which has served to keep not only our frontier, but Afghanistan itself, quiet," was mainly due. It was at this period that the author served under the present Duke of Devonshire, who most considerably relieved him from the task of drafting certain dispatches to India reversing points of policy, and did it himself. Perhaps as a delicate expression of his gratitude Sir Owen gives the following striking thumb-nail portrait of the Duke:—

"Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire) remained at the India Office two years. He was apparently gruff to ordinary outsiders in matters of business, but he had great perception. I have not known a man who took a quicker view of questions while turning over innumerable Blue-books and papers of sorts with puffs and groans which went to one's heart. Like a barrister at a brief, he touched the point at once."

Sir Owen Burne tells the story of his long official career with becoming modesty, and although it is an intimate narrative in which the first person cannot be suppressed, no one who reads the book carefully will accuse him of egotism. There is another unusual feature in this volume: from first to last there is not a disparaging remark or unkind word about any one. The author in looking back on his eventful life has managed to remember only the pleasant incidents, and the consequence of this general good feeling is that his 'Memories' will be read with unqualified pleasure by those who do not share his political views, as well as by those who do. The book is certain to secure a wide public.

Woman: her Position and Influence in Ancient Greece and Rome, and among the Early Christians. By James Donaldson, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

PRINCIPAL DONALDSON has taken an engrossing subject, on which many books might be written. His present volume is,

for the most part, a lucid and excellently written summary of the salient facts which may be gathered from the scattered and often conflicting testimonies available to us. He has allowed himself only 250 pages of text, but his book suggests at every step both the occasion and the best material for further study. He has a wide knowledge of the German writers who have done the "spade-work" of the subject, but he has also an advantage they generally lack—a clear and attractive style.

The ancient world did not say much about its women: Pericles in a well-known passage regarded as ideal the woman of whom least was heard for good or bad; and we do not know for certain whether Athenian women were allowed to be present at theatrical performances or not. The evidence for any single point depends, in fact, on such nice deductions from particular passages that it cannot be made interesting to readers who are not classical experts. We prefer to deal with two or three points among the many which make this book of interest. It constitutes a survey of that increasing power which, though somewhat retarded by the coming of Christianity, has, with various ups and downs, culminated in the creed of feminism.

It was not only "the passionate love of beauty which animated the Greeks" of immortal Attica in their love of women. Generally their tragedians regarded love as a disease or a madness, but a remarkable fragment of Sophocles has been preserved (Dindorf, 678, D.) which proclaims that

"the Goddess of Love is not Love alone, but has many names: she is hell, and she is immortal life; she is unfulfilled desire and lament; in her is all of earnestness and quietness that leads to strength...."

A passage like this is sufficiently rare in Greek drama, but more effective as an ancient tribute to love than the unrobing of Phryne before her judges. Here is, it seems to us, an effective answer to the contention of Benecke ('Women in Greek Poetry') that Euripides and Menander were the pioneers in literature of what we now understand by the word "love." Sophocles gives us the intensity of modern passion, if not its romantic side.

Gentleness is the chief characteristic which Dr. Donaldson finds in his survey of Homeric women, and we think he is right in his contention. We wonder that he was able to resist quoting the speech of Andromache to Hector ('Iliad,' vi. 429). She finds in him father, lady mother, and brother as well as a goodly husband, and her description was to remain unparalleled in its completeness for a long period of the world. Indeed, we know of nothing in Greece or Rome equal to it until we come to Propertius, who may be regarded as the first of the decadents to analyze love in the modern style. He says of his lady:—

Tu mihi sola domus, tu Cynthia, sola parentes,
Omnia tu nostra tempora letitiae.

He believed this perhaps for two whole days together, but Andromache, a simpler

soul, strikes one as genuine and constant, at any rate while Hector lived. When the husband was dead, he was forgotten, as Homer says. Dr. Donaldson refers, of course, to the lines in the 'Odyssey' (vi. 182) about the union of a man and wife of one mind as the best thing to be had. The comment which ends the passage is

πόλλ᾽ ἀλγεα διημενέσσι,
χάρματα δ' εὐμενέτησι μάλιστα δέ τ' ἔκλινον
αὐτοῖς.

This epigrammatic "They hear most about it themselves" implies that connubial infidelity was a subject of gossip even in Homeric times. We are a little surprised that Dr. Donaldson regards Gladstone's views of Homer with respect, and we think he is certainly right in rejecting that statesman's ideas as to the bathing of men which are due to a false standard of modern prudishness. They would have been modified if Gladstone had known the new science of anthropology. Conventions differ, though nature remains much the same, and can be regarded by Euripides as "a great nuisance," by Coleridge as "the devil," and by Mr. Srawley as a "holy thing."

Dr. Donaldson devotes some attention to the question of Sappho's good or bad repute, but it is not one which can be decided on the evidence of Germans, however ingenious. The simple fact is that we have not enough ancient evidence to deliver a verdict. Similar doubts may be felt about details in the position of the hetæræ, of whom we have here an attractive account. It is interesting to notice that Numa, if legend is to be believed, had his Aspasia as well as Pericles.

Disregarding, of course, the futile idea that Euripides was a woman-hater, Dr. Donaldson does not consider the evidence of his plays in detail. A significant line in the 'Hippolytus' (970) has been strangely omitted by some editors as pointless. Theseus, after indicating that young men are no steadier than women when love puts them off their balance, adds:—

τὸ δ' ἄρσεν αὐτοῖς ὥφελει προσκείμενον

This means, we presume, that, if men give way, less disgrace attaches to them than to women similarly placed. Euripides brings out the very point of unfairness on which Mr. Hardy's 'Tess' is a bitter commentary.

Our author combats with some success the view that in the later days of Rome, when Christianity appeared, "morals were particularly low, society was in an utterly corrupt condition, and licentiousness universally prevailed." We have before questioned the genuineness of Juvenal as a satirist, and have little doubt that he exaggerated things. There is always to be considered the point that the virtuous have no history, whereas the bad make their mark on their time. Dr. Donaldson adds that frequent remarriage, as in the case of Cæsar, Anthony, Sulla, and Pompey, is not a crime. He produces a Scotch Moderator who died in 1706, having

married a seventh wife after threescore ; and he notes that

"the authentic case of the largest number of husbands is that of the woman of Samaria, who had five husbands, and was living with one who was not her husband. But her case may have been quite peculiar ; and, strangely enough, it is to this notorious woman to whom the grandest revelation of universal worship ever made to mortal was vouchsafed."

He has not, however, dealt with the bad case of Catullus. There is no question of literary fiction here. Catullus was furiously in earnest. He actually likened his tainted mistress to Laodamia, and dwelt on the exceptional services rendered by the man and wife who lent him their house to prosecute his intrigue with a woman of high rank, and cover with dishonour, as Munro says, "one of the noblest and most virtuous patricians of the time."

It is especially when he comes to the position and influence of women in early Christianity that Dr. Donaldson shows admirable candour and fairness. Writing with many years' study of the Fathers behind him, he is in no way blind to the virtues of paganism. He discovers and analyzes with acuteness the "inordinate estimate of the virtue of celibacy" which became an unfortunate tradition of the early Christian Church. To St. Paul the practical ideas of that Church were chiefly due, and it is suggested that his somewhat harsh attitude towards women may have been encouraged by the fact that the women of Tarsus, his native city, were "particularly prim and modest," covering themselves, indeed, with a completeness worthy of Oriental ideals. The ascetic doctrines of the early Fathers led to the remarkable result that

"there is a striking absence of home life in the history of Christians. No son succeeds the father, no wife comforts the wearied student, no daughter soothes the sorrow of the aged bishop."

Of all this we have ample contemporary evidence much more satisfactory than the notices of writers of varying periods which hint at the life of Greece and earlier Rome. Consequently this part of the book is the fullest and the most "documented," but all of it is well worth reading. A supplementary Book IV. presents some detailed evidence on special periods or points—in particular, a lively account of the women of Plautus. Finally, we have a useful Bibliography of the learning of the subject, and a good index.

*Victoria County Histories.—Lincoln.
Vol. II.—Norfolk. Vol. II.—Northampton. Vol. II. (Constable & Co.)*

THE fine volumes of "The Victoria County History" continue to come in apace. We can find room for only brief comments on the three issues before us. It is somewhat curious to note that the second volume of the county of Lincoln makes its appearance before the first. No reason is given in the brief introductory note for this arrangement, but we believe that

it is caused by the difficulty of obtaining for the opening volume first-class matter with sufficient rapidity from experts. If this is the case, the general editor is justified in waiting.

In each of these three volumes ecclesiastical history, with the special accounts of religious houses, occupies considerable space. Miss M. M. C. Calthrop and Sister Elspeth are the chief writers on this subject for Lincolnshire, where the monastic establishments and hospitals were very numerous. The Rev. Dr. Cox is mainly responsible for the similar sections in the volumes relating to Norfolk and Northampton. In all these cases the different episcopal registers have been for the first time fully utilized, and those who take the trouble to compare the account of any particular religious house in the extended English version of the 'Monasticon' with that now supplied will be astonished at the amount of new material.

In the case of Lincolnshire, Mr. C. H. Vellacott treats the political history well, whilst the Rev. W. O. Massingberd has fifty interesting pages on social and economic history. Among other articles, 'Sports, Ancient and Modern,' receive excellent, though brief treatment; every variety of sport has its own exponent, even polo and golf.

The particular feature of the Northamptonshire volume is the space (two hundred pages) devoted to the beginning of the topographical or parochial history. The parishes here described are those in the far north of this straggling county, embracing the Soke of Peterborough and the Hundred of Willerby. The late Miss Mary Bateson contributes a clear historical narrative of some fifty pages relating to the borough of Peterborough, and her services, which had been secured for the treatment of most of our old English boroughs, will be much missed in other volumes. It is difficult to say too much of the thoroughness of this parochial history, whether we turn to the manorial descent, the accounts of the churches, the descriptions of great manor houses or of humbler domestic remains, or consider the profusion and character of the illustrations, and the ground plans of the more important buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil. The district described includes some highly noteworthy halls, such as those of Apethorpe, Burghley, Milton, Wootherope, and Cotterstock, as well as several important churches, such as Barnack, Castor, Fotheringhay, Nasington, and Wittering. Having a fairly intimate knowledge of most of these parts of Northamptonshire, we have no hesitation in saying that the parishes less well known or comparatively insignificant are treated with as much care as those which are more distinguished.

With regard to the second volume of Norfolk, there is one addition of particular merit to the history of English mediæval art. It is the paper contributed by Mr. G. E. Fox on 'Mediæval Painting.' In no other English county do relics of this sort

exist in such numbers, or such variety. Mr. Fox divides his examples into two classes. The first includes representations of sacred history, single figures of saints, or sacred allegories; under this head come mural paintings and the work on the panels of the screens. The second class comprises all purely decorative ornament in colour, such as that on a number of church roofs and the upper parts of screens. "It must be premised," writes Mr. Fox, "that the examples to be treated of are only to be found in the churches, for outside of them painting did not exist."

Traces of paintings have been discovered on the walls of upwards of fifty Norfolk churches; but many of them were so spoilt by the successive layers of whitewash applied in Puritan times that the remnants are usually disappointing, except to keen archaeologists or experts on early art. In not a few instances they might have been far better preserved if it had not been for the carelessness or misdirected zeal of incumbent and wardens. In the cathedral church of Norwich, however, there are some highly interesting wall-paintings in a fair state of preservation. In 1898 a portion of painting was recovered, from the various coats of yellow wash, on the Norman vaulting of the south aisle of the nave. Part of a throne on which is seated a king, with another figure beside him; a bishop in mitre and cope; and a clerk and layman seated at a table, appear in three roundels, and the colours are almost as fresh as when they were first applied. In the same cathedral church a good specimen remains of painting early in the fourteenth century. This figure occurs amongst beautiful scroll patterns on the vaulting of the chapel of the relics in the north aisle of the presbytery. Delicately coloured plates drawn by Mr. Fox are given of both of these vaulting designs. The cathedral also possesses a most valuable *tabula*, or altar reredos, with five painted panels of the Scourging, the Raising of the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Mr. Fox describes it as a work both of capital importance and elaborate design. When it was fortunately rescued in 1867, it was actually serving as a table in the plumber's workshop belonging to the cathedral. Its probable date is 1381; photographic plates are given of each of the panels. There are about eighty examples in the county of screens which bear single figures of saints painted on panels, though in some cases only one or two are left. Mr. Fox thoroughly discusses and analyzes the occurrence of these figures and the manner in which they were painted. They cover a period of a hundred years, from 1430 to 1530. A charming illustration which forms the frontispiece to this volume is Mr. Fox's reproduction of the painted ceiling of a chapel in the church of East Dereham. One thing which is happily established beyond gainsaying in this paper is the fact, contrary to usual assertions, that the East Anglian church paintings throughout the Middle Ages

were the work of natives of that district, who were but little influenced by foreign art.

A Revolutionary Princess. By H. Remsen Whitehouse. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE achievement of Italian unity and the liberation of the peninsula from foreign rule were, it cannot be denied, objects the attainment of which should cause rejoicing to any rightly disposed mind; yet it is impossible to feel very enthusiastic about either the methods by which they were obtained or the persons concerned in the process. If one compares the Italian revolt with its most obvious historical parallel, the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, one is at once conscious, amid many similarities, of certain marked points of difference. The earlier movement, though no doubt initiated by nobles, soon became essentially democratic, and the nobles, with few exceptions, fell away from it. There was, too, to say nothing of a long list of specific grievances, a very definite principle involved—that of a man's right to worship according to his conscience, with all that follows from that. In Italy, on the other hand, the mass of the people cared little to whom they paid their taxes; governors and governed were of the same faith; speech and writing were at any rate as free as in most other continental States; life and property were at least as secure under the foreigner as they have since been under native rule. The towns had no Austrian "Fury" to dread; it were grotesque indeed to compare the easygoing, if unsympathetic Austrian with the rapacious, overbearing Spaniard. To quote Mr. Bolton King, while "the false position of the Government inevitably produced abuses of police and rare fits of pitiless despotism, there was a regularity and robustness of administration, an equality before the law, a social freedom, which, except in Tuscany and Parma, was without its parallel in Italy." Thus it took a good deal of engineering to bring the average man to a due sense of his own unhappiness and his duties as a patriot. We read in the book before us how in Lombardy "the zeal of the agitator was paralysed not only by a thoroughly organised and theoretically humane administration, but by the apathy of a populace to whom as yet the patriotic idea conveyed so little" (one asks in passing, To what "populace" did it ever convey anything?). With the exception of Mazzini, hardly any one seems to have known what he really wanted; and what Mazzini wanted did not greatly appeal to the discontented aristocrats, whose social ambitions a republic would have finally crushed. So the movement went on, with an occasional spluttering outburst—the more notable of these, it may be remarked, being the work of the *bourgeoisie* of the Lombard cities, who now, as eight hundred years before, were fighting for their own hand—until it was taken over by an able and un-

scrupulous politician. He saw the way to aggrandize himself and his master, and had the wit to make a cat's paw of a less able, but equally unscrupulous idealist. Italian patriots might quote Dante and Petrarch; but Machiavelli was really their man.

There was not, however, much that was Machiavellian about Mr. Whitehouse's heroine. Neurotic, as modern slang has it, to her finger-tips, Princess Belgiojoso was hardly the kind of instrument that the Florentine secretary would have recommended his ideal prince to work with. Her contemporaries do not appear to have taken her very seriously; and it may be doubted if anything she ever did advanced the cause of Italian liberty more than her comic-opera contingent of Neapolitan volunteers delayed Radetzky's vengeance on Milan. "An eclectic and a faddist" her biographer calls her; and she seems to have suffered for a great part of her life from epileptic attacks. She had, at any rate, the good taste to reject the advances of Alfred de Musset; and the poet avenged the baffled lady-killer in some impudent verses, which the Princess, with rather less good sense, seems to have taken to heart. She was kind to Heine in his illness, and he is said to have repaid her by moving friends in high places to interest themselves in obtaining the restitution of her confiscated property. These can hardly, by the way, have been Thiers and Guizot, whose influence at Vienna or anywhere else must have been small enough in 1853. Authorities appear to differ on the question whether the restitution, which took place, owed anything to poor Heine's efforts, or came about in the ordinary course. One merit may be imputed to the Princess—she was an ardent admirer of Dickens, the study of whose writings solaced her while she carried on the really useful work of her life, the superintendence of the hospitals during the siege of Rome.

There are several descriptions in the volume of Princess Belgiojoso's personal appearance; no other, however, brings it before the reader so vividly as Lady Granville's short outline: "Small, *distinguée*, sallow, eyes like saucers, little, tiny hands, *grandes et gracieuses manières*, full of everything; 'De l'esprit comme un démon.'" It will be noticed that this acute observer describes her as small; yet M. Arsène Houssaye and Visconti Venosta, as quoted by Mr. Whitehouse, both use the word "tall" in speaking of her—another proof, if one was needed, of the difficulty of getting at the truth about historical details.

There is sufficient interest in Princess Belgiojoso's career to make us regret that it should have been related in a language which sometimes reminds one of the less intelligent newspapers, sometimes of an indifferent translation. Such words as "apartment," "malicious," "vulgarisation," are used in senses which they (or their cognates) bear in Italian, not in English. "This alternative was availed

of" is the worst type of journalese. We feel pretty sure that the periodical called *Ausonio* or *Ausonia* (both forms are given) was not named from "Ausonius, a Latin poet lived about 310-394 A.D."; nor does there appear to be any particular reason why the Princess should have thought of "the heroism of Themistocles and his gallant band" during a visit to Marathon.

NEW NOVELS.

Her Majesty's Rebels. By S. R. Lysaght. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE author's prefatory note, disclaiming any attempt "to suggest a portrait" of Charles Stewart Parnell does not seem to us to be urgently required. Michael Desmond is certainly a Nationalist leader who is forced by a squalid intrigue to throw away his position; but in character he has little analogy with his historical prototype, and the secret of that prototype's marvellous influence with the nation which did not love him is certainly not revealed in these pages. The worst fault, indeed, of the story is a certain want of what journalists style actuality. The dullness and pettiness attributed to English middle-class society are as conventional as the easy gaiety and friendliness represented as usual in Ireland. The luridly fascinating heroine (there is a second of unimpeachable virtue and inferior attractions) is not a strikingly original conception, and her exposition of woman's wrongs is expressed in terms which we should describe as rococo. The fundamental theme, however—a family feud dating back to the days of the penal laws—is novel and well imagined, and there are charming touches in the description of two neighbouring households severed by the barrier of religion. Nor must we forget the delightful mock-heroic verses improvised by a blind minstrel.

The Mill. By Ralph Harold Bretherton. (Methuen & Co.)

'THE MILL' is in its essence the story of a conflict between John Burditch, a millowner, and Talbot and the reactionary forces Talbot represents. Talbot and the local council are opposed to the enterprise which the mill represents, and are resolved to fight Burditch. They remain his friends, and acknowledge that he employs half the district. But they are against chimneys and traction engines and modern progress. They bring Burditch to his knees, but on his knees he finds a weapon which effectively disarms them. This is the theme, and it is interesting enough, though we cannot pretend to believe in the weapon mentioned. The use of it is farcical, and indeed the last chapters hardly read seriously. But our complaint of the book is not on that score; it concerns the disorderly crowd of characters Mr. Bretherton introduces. They are so numerous that it is almost impossible to remember them and recognize them.

And they have nothing to do with the story. They are mere embroidery, and not particularly interesting embroidery. The interstices of an otherwise simple fabric are filled up with the domestic affairs of an interminable menagerie of Burditch's relatives and dependents. Nor do we credit Talbot as a real man: he is not convincing. On the other hand, Burditch is, and so are his uninteresting family. On the whole, Mr. Bretherton has been misguided in his use of his talent. We knew that of old to be great, and no one reading this book could doubt its greatness.

Peggy the Pilgrim. By G. B. Burgin. (Hutchinson.)

We hoped that Mr. Burgin had grown out of the sentimental, but, alas! he has not. 'Peggy the Pilgrim' reeks with sentimentality and unreality. It opens with an impossible scene between husband and wife, worthy of the finest melodrama, and goes on to a lodging-house in which Peggy is "slavery," worthy of Dickens's worst disciples. But Peggy's possibilities are vast. In a few years she rises from her garret ashes and paints a picture which she sells for 2,000*l.* Also an earl falls desperately in love with her. She is, besides, as good as she is beautiful. The one thing Mr. Burgin spares us is the discovery that she is of aristocratic lineage. Rarely has Mr. Burgin displayed so much facetiousness. We like him much better in his Canadian stories.

Her Highness's Secretary. By Carlton Dawe. (Eveleigh Nash.)

This is one of the many romances of small States popular since the days of 'Prince Otto,' and earlier. The atmosphere is less artificial and rarefied than it is in many of these haunts of the novelist. The men are better drawn than the women, and some of the scenes between members of the intriguing factions of the little State are good. The youthful Grand Duchess occasionally talks in a way that reminds one of a superior shopgirl on a holiday. The reader will judge for himself the respective merits of the rival parties as he follows the play of schemers and victims. There are exciting adventures, chasings, and escapes, which help to keep up interest in the fortunes of many of the actors.

The Barony of Brendon. By E. H. Lacon Watson. (Brown, Langham & Co.)

One has a vague feeling that the character of Mr. Lacon Watson's philosopher of forty, Erasmus Scholes, is derived from somewhere else; but that is probably doing him an injustice. At any rate, Erasmus is of a class of hero somewhat unusual, and so seems to remind us of others of his rare kind. He has at forty become not only a philosopher, but also something of a fool—at least in the eyes of his worshipful adherent T. K. Rattigan, the common little engineer. For at forty

he falls in love with an actress who is also the daughter of a parson. There are virtually but three characters in the novel—Scholes, his lady, and his friend; and interest is centred on the first two. The woman is excellently rendered, and the only point in her we do not credit is the motive which induced her to think of departing from her husband. That was not in keeping with her earlier individuality. She was frankly selfish, amiable, and pretty, and up to that point was a little masterpiece of portraiture. Scholes himself is almost as successful, and we agree with the lady in finding his docility annoying; but he has a saving sense of humour. Altogether it is as pleasant and unpretentious a story as we have read for a long time.

Love in the Harbour. By Charles G. Harper. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mr. HARPER's novel is very much what we might have expected from a knowledge of his other work. He has evidently no special gift for fiction, though we fancy he might write short stories with some success. 'Love in the Harbour' is loose in structure and incidental and benevolent. It has a certain atmosphere, for Mr. Harper's appreciation of English folk-life, as shown in his topographical books, ensures that. We imagine the harbour is Teignmouth, which the author manages to bring before us delectably. But we are not much interested in the love-affairs of the artist, and care only half-heartedly for the belle of the harbour. Mr. Harper is more at home with the seafaring dogs. He gives us some lively pictures of the captain and his crew. The novel may be read with idle pleasure by those who do not demand too much.

REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. publish a new edition in one volume of Mr. and Mrs. Martin's *The Stones of Paris in History and Letters*, a work which we believe appeared first in America some years ago. Some peculiarities of language survive, such as that which relates how Gérard de Poissy "was moved to donate one-half of his entire fortune by the sight of the King...." There is much good reading in this book, though the authors would be classed by French critics among the "blessers." Marguerite of Navarre, who no doubt possessed admirable qualities, as the time went, could hardly pass examination by Mrs. Grundy, whether domiciled in England or in Massachusetts. She figures as "the good" in two passages; as the "beloved sister" of Francis in another; while in a fourth she is a "glorious woman, whose absurd devotion to her brother Francis is only a lovable flaw in her otherwise faultless nature." The so-called "Holbein" in the Roseoe Collection at Liverpool represents this great lady as she was, and may be recommended to those who wish to study her extraordinarily complex character.

The shady side of Lamartine, and that of the relations between Sainte-Beuve and Victor Hugo, are toned down to suit an easily "shocked" public. Sainte-Beuve becomes almost a model for youth, while

Mérimée's Bonapartism is ascribed to his "devotion to the Empress": it was a natural consequence of his secret marriage to her mother. The authors have worked hard, and sometimes assume by allusion an unusual acquaintance with their subject. For example, after a passage dealing with the cathedral, Sully, Henri IV., and Louis XIII., we come to a "chapel in the centre" of the island of St. Louis,

"the scene of the first preaching of the First Crusade, and this chapel has been enlarged to the present old-time parish church. Just within its entrance is the *bénitier*, filled.....from the mouth of a marble cherub....It came from the Carmelites of Chaillot, in souvenir of 'Sister Louise.'"

Of the famous ladies who sought refuge in the convent situated in the village of Chaillot, now become a street of the "American quarter," Louise de la Vallière is probably the one meant. But we somewhat doubt the accuracy of the reference, and text and index fail to clear it up.

A few French idioms, such as that which applies to Balzac the description "this athlete doubled with the monk," hardly detract from the interest of the volume for the general reader, and we find Mr. Martin a pleasant guide to Paris, as to "old Chelsea," of which our review (January 5th, 1889) preceded our severe comments on his book about Charles Lamb. In our unfavourable review of Mr. Augustus Hare's books on Paris (December 10th, 1887) we wrote, "Murray, Baedeker, and Joanne's 'Paris-Diamant' have an immense advantage....in their admirable maps." While the Index to the volume before us is better than those of Mr. Hare, the absence of a map is to be deplored.

From the house of Blackwood come *The Mill on the Floss* and *Felix Holt* in their new illustrated Library Edition of George Eliot. Despite its faulty construction, 'The Mill' is in one respect the most enthralling of the novels: the opening chapters, transcribed in the main from the tablets of the writer's memory, embody her childish impressions and the earliest phases of her spiritual growth. The first part of the story, in short, is George Eliot's 'Prelude'—an autobiographical prose-poem revealing the romance which, for an ardently loving and imaginative soul, illuminates the most commonplace environment. Taken by itself, this part of the book constitutes, according to Leslie Stephen, the novelist's crowning achievement. On the other hand, Maggie's love for Stephen repels the critic: it is, he maintains, an "irrelevant and discordant degradation" of a noble nature; while the character of Stephen Guest affords one out of many instances of George Eliot's "incapacity for portraying the opposite sex." Admitting the inadequate development of the plot from the moment of Stephen's entrance, might we not retort that such a view of Maggie's tragic error serves but to exhibit the critic's "incapacity for understanding the opposite sex"? Maggie's infatuation is rooted in the very fullness of her humanity: she is attracted by Stephen's virile comeliness, thrilled by his vibrant bass, disarmed by his mute, involuntary worship; finally, betrayed through the trance-like intensity of her imagination and her eager craving for affection. Leslie Stephen's contention only proves the essential vitality of "sister Maggie," as conceived and depicted by her creator. The frontispiece to this edition, by Mr. W. Hatherell, is a clever bit of work.

In 1866 we had a highly laudatory notice of 'Felix Holt,' which is hardly so favourably viewed, we fear, by most critics nowadays.

"The Tudor and Stuart Library" (Oxford, Clarendon Press) continues to receive attractive additions. Sir Fulke Greville's *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, first published in 1652, has just the right sort of introduction by Mr. Nowell Smith. The book is prose worthy of its subject, and with Peacham's *Compleat Gentleman* (1634), edited by Mr. G. S. Gordon, exhibits an ideal of culture and temperance at which modern gentlemen for the most part do not even aim. Peacham is pedantic—then he was a reforming schoolmaster; but he is a patriot, too, inculcating a sense of public duty, and though things have greatly changed since his day, our hidalgos, "sons of somebody," might do worse than read his book. The new chivalry of the motor-car might find some useful hints in it.

A reissue at a cheaper price of Messrs. Henley and Henderson's masterly "Centenary Edition" of *The Poetry of Burns*, 4 vols., offers an edition which will be widely appreciated by all students of poetry. The four neat and well-printed volumes contain all the original matter, and each has a photogravure frontispiece of Burns. We need not call attention once more to the great research these volumes embody.

The latest additions to "Everyman's Library" are encouraging alike to the scholar and the man of letters. Messrs. Dent & Co. have done wonders. We have in twelve volumes the whole of Grote's *History of Greece*, to which Mr. A. D. Lindsay has prefixed an admirable introduction concerning the merits of the book and the advance in knowledge, due to archaeology, since Grote's day. We are pleased to see that Grote's preface to the first edition is also printed, for it contains a just tribute to a now neglected book, Thirlwall's similar "History." Dennis's *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, edited by Mr. W. M. Lindsay, with illustrations in the text, is a great boon for the scholar of limited means. Perhaps the best value yet given for the modest shilling is represented by *The Spectator*, 4 vols., edited by Prof. Gregory Smith. Here we have the pretty type of an earlier edition of 1897–8, and notes at the end of each volume which everywhere exhibit sound scholarship. The introduction, by the Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, to *The Pilgrim's Progress* includes some interesting illustrations, and a due appreciation of Bunyan's prose. St. Augustine's *Confessions* are presented to us in Pusey's translation. Finlay's *Greece under the Romans* is a good piece of work, and fills a gap conveniently. Finlay was not a great historian, we think, as Dr. Garnett declared, but he was a shrewd judge of human affairs. The work of another Scotchman, Alexander Fraser Tytler (Scott's Lord Woodhouselee's), *Essay on the Principles of Translation*, has been included in this series. It is a solid piece of writing on a now indifferently performed art, and may, therefore, do good, though it is concerned overmuch with paraphrase of passages too candid for the modern and Western mind—what may be called, in fact, the hypocrisy of translation. A popular addition will be *The Old Curiosity Shop*, with introduction by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who is both provoking and interesting in his usual wayward style.

We said in 1903 that "there is one paradox which has surprised thoughtful admirers of Ruskin for some years—the price of his books." Messrs. Routledge have now gone far to remove this paradox by the many volumes of Ruskin which they are producing, at a price within the reach of all, in their "Universal Library." We have before us

Modern Painters, 5 vols., with 315 illustrations; *The Stones of Venice*, 3 vols., with 173 illustrations; *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, with 14 plates; *Elements of Drawing*, with 48 illustrations; *Unto this Last*; and other works. The little volumes, which are neatly bound and well printed, are sure of a wide circulation. Ruskin's political economy may well increase the vogue which it has acquired since its first unfavourable reception.

We have already called attention to the wonderful value of Messrs. Hutchinson's cheap series of "Popular Classics." Among recent additions are *The Poems of Lovelace*; Doran's *Monarchs retired from Business*, 2 vols., an entertaining, though not critical work; Delitzsch's *Jewish Artisan Life in the Time of Christ*; and *Esmond*, which is always welcome.

Messrs. Longman's "Pocket Library" now includes Newman's *Apologia* and Jefferies's *The Story of my Heart*. The little volumes are available in cloth and also in leather, and need no commendation here. Both in matter and the form of their presentation they have exceptional claims on the wise public which demands handy editions of the best books.

We do not altogether admire the get-up of "The Red-Letter Library" (Blackie). Tastes, however, differ, and we are always glad to see Hazlitt's *Essays and Poems by Robert Burns*. In this case they are introduced respectively by Mr. Charles Whibley and Mr. Neil Munro, who are well qualified to deal with their subjects.

"The World's Classics" (Frowde) continue to attract the attention of the judicious bookbuyer. *Cranford* in this series has the additional attraction of a story by Mrs. Gaskell from *All the Year Round*, which will be new to many readers. *Pickwick* appears in 2 volumes with 43 familiar illustrations; *Hood's Poems* have been judiciously selected by Mr. W. Jerrold; and John Brown's delightful *Hore Subsecive* are introduced by Mr. Austin Dobson with his usual felicity.

In Mr. Heinemann's "Favourite Classics" Mr. Austin Dobson introduces *Selected Essays of Addison*, and Mr. Arthur Symons *Poems by Emily Brontë*. These booklets are the equal of any in the amount they give for the modest price asked. Neither of the introducers can say much that is new about his subject, and, indeed, in the case of Emily Brontë the credit of recognizing her power belongs to a writer not mentioned; but both critics write with the assured grace one expects from them.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. IAN MALCOLM publishes, through E. Grant Richards, *Indian Pictures and Problems*, a pleasant volume, in part composed of reprints from magazines and London newspapers, to which an admirable series of photographs gives fresh interest. Mr. Malcolm is one of the few writers who have dealt—impartially, we may add—with labour conditions in the mills of India; and he also stands almost alone in his full description of the Mysore gold mines. It is a romance of business. Here at home we wonder when we hear of French coal pits drawing coal from depths of over 2,000 ft. In India—with perfect ventilation and with admirable conditions of labour, forming a model for the East, according to Mr. Malcolm—quartz is being raised with marvellous profit from depths of over 3,000 ft. We refer our readers to the chapter in which the Kolar pits and villages are fully described. As

regards Bombay, many have been inclined to think that pressure for improved labour conditions in the cotton mills was Lancashire pressure of a selfish kind, resisted by all informed Indian opinion. Those who have seen, not Eastern labour outside India, but Indian labour in particular, know how leisurely it is. Whenever the family, who attend together as actual or nominal workers, are inclined for a general gossip, they sit down upon the floor for that purpose. When the male worker wishes to tell stories to his friends, all gather in a circle with their pipes, and spend as many minutes or hours as they like (as we should say) to waste. To apply to such patriarchal workers the express-train system of a well-equipped Lancashire mill appears ridiculous. Mr. Malcolm shows that in Bombay itself there has been and is a large amount of well-organized opinion in favour of better regulation, and suggests that anything that has been said upon the subject in Lancashire has perhaps done more harm than good, and has retarded rather than advanced improvement. There was evidently much room for change. Europeans of influence join with well-known Parsees in pointing out that some mills obtain an advantage over other mills in the same locality by working "fifteen hours a day... in an atmosphere of gaseous sewage." To improve Bombay, however, is not enough, and Mr. Malcolm points out that even in Calcutta itself "nobody denies that scandals of the same kind are rife." He thinks that the time has come when the matter can "be dealt with by the Government of India with Indian opinion at its back," and "that child labour should be properly regulated and decently overseen, that physical fitness should be a sine quā non for registration." Mr. Malcolm adds to his chapter a foot-note on the mission of that distinguished late Principal Inspector of Factories at the Home Office who is called by him "Commander Sir Henry Freer-Smith, R.N.," but is better known as Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith.

Mr. Malcolm was, we believe, Lord Curzon's guest during a large part of his visits to India, but he does not venture on political ground, and nothing will be found in his volume which will be of use to the opponents or the official advocates of our Indian system, except so far as Mr. Malcolm's optimism may help the latter. There are, however, several not unnatural allusions to the set-back to Viceregal authority resulting from the support given by Mr. Balfour's Administration to Lord Kitchener against Lord Curzon. The principal fulmination against the Commander-in-Chief is placed in the mouth of an anonymous "veteran statesman in a native state." The dispute was compromised and pacified, but is rightly alluded to by our author as "the fierce controversy."

Almost the only point where, we think, Mr. Malcolm has gone wrong by reason of misinformation concerns the Sandeman policy; which he condemns on the old Punjab lines, in language not to our mind accurate.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. publish *Signs and Portents in the Far East*, a volume from the pen of Mr. Everard Cotes, who describes himself as an Anglo-Indian journalist. The book is both brightly written and politically interesting, though we cannot go with the author in some of his beliefs and the recommendations based upon them. Incidentally he throws light upon many controversies of the day. Writing, for example, on Chinese labour, he points out that it would be misleading to think of it as being everywhere cheap and inferior labour, introduced

to compete with dearer labour, whether better or not. In Calcutta, he shows, the Chinese are artisans "who find ready employment on the merits of their work, though skilled native labour competes at rates of pay which average about half what the Chinese will accept in the same handicrafts." A good deal of evidence is collected in the volume to show the evil effect produced in China by Australian legislation, while it is suggested in some pages that China is becoming formidable in a military sense. This, however, was believed as long ago as 1870; and the drilling of Chinese troops in large numbers upon a modern system, while money is spent upon arming them with the best weapons, is no new thing: the weak point is how to create officers. The author shows in some passages that he appreciates the dependence of the problem upon this one condition. But his information is somewhat divergent, or even contradictory. Having reported that the Viceroy "are turning out officers" altogether "different from the mandarins of the past," he recurs to the subject in his later pages in two passages, which hardly, perhaps, agree with one another or with the earlier statement we have quoted. Some observations upon language make the not unusual suggestion of political influence being revealed by the use of a particular European tongue. At a Tientsin factory "Teutonic influence ... was shown in our having to talk in German." It is always easy to exaggerate the importance of such facts. All who have travelled widely know that startling cases are to be met with, in many different parts of the world, which go to show that language does not of necessity suggest influence. At Urga, in Mongolia, business has often been transacted in the pigeon English of the Treaty ports, the only language there common to Russians and Chinese. In Naples the whole of the coaling arrangements between the Prussian officers of the German Atlantic liners and the Italian coaling contractors and workmen are carried on in English. International hatred is rarely pushed further than between the Austrians and the Italians on the Adriatic; yet Italian is the language of the highly patriotic Austrian fleet. Another reflection suggested by a passage on a very different matter may also possess some interest. The author is struck, as have been many journalists when making the acquaintance of the Japanese soldier, with the pride that leads him to refuse presents for personal service: "To tip a Japanese soldier servant would be an insult." Exactly the same phenomenon, as it seems to those who know our own home privates, is displayed in many of the more distinguished regiments of our native Indian army. The warning given to Mr. Cotes against offering such presents has to be impressed by Indian officers and civilians upon British travellers in certain parts of India.

Mr. Cotes assumes that the Japanese committed a breach of neutrality in the Chemulpo affair. We ought to point out that the opposite opinion was taken by the official lawyers and by the Admiralty of this country, and that the British captain who joined in the French protest was privately reprimanded for so doing. The matter has been discussed by two distinguished professors of international law, and may be said to concern one of the unsettled questions. Our author also condemns an unsuccessful attempt made "by Japanese officers in disguise to blow up one of the big bridges in Central Asia in the rear of the Russians." We doubt the occurrence, and we do not know upon what precedents it would be possible to base censure if it were

true. "Central Asia" is vague, and sounds improbable; but the facts upon which a judgment could be based are not, so far as we know, forthcoming. A definite proposal by Mr. Cotes is that China should be prohibited from introducing modern arms: a dangerous suggestion. It is true that there is a clause of the kind in the Pekin Treaty concerning the resumption of friendly relations between China and the Powers. To attempt to procure joint action by the Powers would be to open the door to international misunderstanding. Moreover, no prohibition, if it were ever likely to be arrived at, could in such a case prove effective; and even if it did, the Chinese would manufacture perfectly for themselves.

A GENTLEMAN whom we described some years ago as a French authority on English local government now deals with a widely different, but also arid subject, in *L'Enseignement, la Doctrine et la Vie dans les Universités musulmanes d'Egypte* (Paris, F. Alcan). M. Arminjon has become a professor in the Khedivial School of Law at Cairo, and writes with patient learning on the subjects which his title exactly describes. There is not in his volume a word that is modern or can be tortured into any bearing upon the Egyptian question, or even that of the relations between Islam and the Powers. The fact that the Egyptian training schools attached to the Cairene mosques are, in the author's opinion, the chief seats of Mohammedan learning and tradition is noteworthy. It would be of interest to obtain statistics showing what number and proportion of the students attached to them, most of whom become Mullahs, are pilgrims from distant parts of the Mohammedan world within the Turkish and French dominions, or even from Morocco and Afghanistan. It has been playfully said that the Egyptian Government continues to subsidize two universities, existing side by side in Cairo, of which one officially teaches that the sun goes round the world, while the other, with equal authority, proclaims the more usual modern view.

A WELL-KNOWN American writer, Dr. H. T. Peck, publishes through Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton *Twenty Years of the Republic, 1885-1905*, of which some chapters concern this country and her relations with the United States. The Venezuelan controversy reads strangely in the light of present friendship, and seems like ancient history. The writer thinks that Lord Salisbury had been advised that the military strength of the United States would have exposed her to instant humiliation in face of British attack, and it is noteworthy that, although an arbitrator and a man of peace, he points out that her Atlantic coasts would have been successfully defended against the British fleet by floating mines. It was a British officer who invented floating mines a little before the date of the Venezuelan controversy. It was the French who brought them to perfection by their experiments at Cherbourg. It was the Russians and the Japanese who first employed them in war, to the horror of the world. It is the United Kingdom which will propose at the Hague Conference to place them under the ban of all the Powers. The French will continue their experiments for the improvement of these terrible engines of war, whatever may be the decision of the Conference; and it seems improbable that any action by the Powers will give real security against their use in future wars, when a Power may think the employment of floating mines a matter of life or death.

PROF. LOUNSBURY, of Yale, has done a solid and admirable piece of work in his

book on *The First Editors of Shakespeare: Pope and Theobald* (Nutt). His style is heavy, and he writes at unnecessary length, labouring points that have long been pretty clear to those who know anything about the subject. We do not believe that Theobald is generally nowadays "a much maligned scholar." His name is associated with at least one immortal conjecture in Shakespeare's text, and the aspersions of "The Dunciad" have long ceased to carry any weight. The very fact that it has been left to Prof. Lounsbury to discover some important facts concerning the dodging and paltering of Pope shows the little interest taken in the period. The present volume, in fact, "deals almost as much with Pope as it does with Shakespeare." It shows the wonderful patience with which the Professor has gone through the ephemeral literature of the day. He has discovered, *inter alia*, three anonymous articles by Warburton attacking Pope in 1729. Of more interest to the literary public will be the full and convincing statement of the genesis of "The Dunciad." The case of Theobald v. Pope has been reversed by the court of time, even as that of Bentley v. Boyle; and the verdict of the present volume is final, and will, in time, be far-reaching. Pope did not make the right sort of conjecture. Theobald did, for the reason that he was well acquainted with the text of ancient classical authors. But, while we have nothing serious to object to the Professor's estimate of the two protagonists, we think that the many testimonies to Pope's duplicity which he has had to encounter have made him overdo his complaints about Pope's "Shakespeare." The following remarks are offered as proof of Pope's want of scholarship:—

"The charge can be easily substantiated. The old English verb *ear*, as an example, means 'to plough.' Three times it was used by Shakespeare in his plays. Pope defined it, and defined it correctly; but not content with this, he went on in every instance to impart the information—needless, had it been true, but worse than needless since it was false—that it was derived from the Latin *arare*.

The information was not needless since it served to make people remember the word by means of association with a language then generally valued. Further, the information contained an essential truth—that the Latin and English were cognate. The best schools in England taught this in Pope's language far into the second half of the nineteenth century.

Pope described things that did not suit his taste as interpolations by inferior hands. Of this short and easy way with texts the Professor says:—

"In this edition, furthermore, Pope took the most unwarrantable liberty which has probably ever been taken with the text of a great author." The comment argues an insufficient acquaintance with the ways of classical scholars, as may be found by looking at the modern editions of Thucydides.

Lew Wallace: an Autobiography. 2 vols. (Harper & Brothers.)—Major-General Lewis Wallace is more widely known as the author of "Ben Hur," though "The Fair God" is a better book, than as a soldier or a politician. Nevertheless, he is also remembered as the gallant soldier who saved Cincinnati from capture by the Confederates, and the tactful politician who, as virtual Governor of Maryland, preserved order and definitely ranged the State on the side of the Union. His autobiography is fragmentary, and comes to an abrupt end; but a brief sketch of the latter part of his life is appended. Wallace knew intimately

nearly all the men who rose to celebrity during the Civil War, whether they were on the Federal or the Confederate side. For the most part his estimate of their conduct and abilities is eminently fair. On the other hand, in his account of the trials of those associated with Booth in the plot to murder Lincoln and of Wirz, the commandant of the prisoners' camp at Andersonville, the prejudices and passions of the period coloured his judgment. All that he wrote of Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, not to mention several other prominent men, is extremely interesting.

The early chapters of the autobiography, which deal with the writer's boyhood, are somewhat trivial, and might have been abridged with advantage. It is when he reaches the period of the Mexican war, in which he served as a volunteer, that the interest of the book begins. Thenceforward Wallace furnishes his readers with vivid pictures of a life as adventurous as it was honourable. The book will increase the estimate of him as a born soldier and leader, even if it does not add greatly to his fame as a writer. A few slips occur in the course of the autobiography, as when Earl Roberts is credited with the saying concerning the charge of the Light Brigade, that it was magnificent, but not war. These, however, are of little consequence.

MR. BULLEN publishes *Collectanea: First Series*, by Charles Crawford. These papers were mostly printed in *Notes and Queries*, and show remarkable erudition in the discovery of parallels in Elizabethan literature. Mr. Crawford goes far to prove extraordinary indebtedness on the part of Barnfield, Webster, and others. The play of 'Selimus,' generally attributed to Greene, is assigned to Marlowe, who is shown to have borrowed largely from 'The Faerie Queen.' Greene, here suspected to be the author of 'Locrine,' copied both from 'Selimus' and Spenser's minor poems. We cannot exhibit briefly the force of Mr. Crawford's contentions; it is sufficient to say that they should bring him the reputation of a real discoverer in a well-worked field. Whole fabrics of books and theories have been raised on a tenth of the original matter that these modest 130 pages offer. Mr. Crawford may not obtain the *réclame* which is a matter of skilful engineering among the sciolists, but he is secure of the applause of the few who are expert.

To their series of "Authors for the Pocket" Messrs. Chatto & Windus have added *The Pocket George Eliot*, a book of extracts compiled by Mr. A. H. Hyatt. The field was worked so far back as 1871 by Alexander Main, whose 'Wise, Witty, and Tender Sayings,' however, make, in their extended form, a bulky volume. Materials for a brilliant anthology on a smaller scale abound, but the task demands care, judgment and an intimate knowledge of the author. Here the selection is perfumery, the arrangement haphazard. There are too many large slabs of the more diffusive prose—too few of those brief, pregnant sentences in which George Eliot crystallizes some basic spiritual law, or catches some foible, humorous or tragic, of poor humanity. In 'Middlemarch' alone there are many fine things which, if interspersed, might have served to relieve the depressing series of long passages—for example:—

"Among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most gratuitous."

"Occasionally Parliament, like the rest of our lives, even to our eating and apparel, could hardly go on if our imaginations were too active about processes."

"Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of premarital acquaintance?"

"One can begin so many things with a new person!—even begin to be a better man."

"Character, no less than career, is a process and an unfolding."

These occur at the moment; many others as good, or better, might be found. Still, when all is said, Mr. Hyatt has delved in a rich mine, and his specimens are of the true metal.

STRATFORD'S "BOOKLESS NEIGHBOURHOOD."

ONE addition of importance ought to be made to Mrs. Stope's valuable and interesting communication under the above heading. Nearly three years ago the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace were fortunate enough to acquire for their library the first edition of John Florio's 'Worlde of Wordes' (1598) in its original binding. The volume was formerly in the library of James Crossley, of Manchester. On the fly-leaf appear two autographs (both penned in Shakespeare's lifetime) of cultured residents in the parish of Stratford-on-Avon who were successive owners of the book. The earlier autograph, dated in the year of the book's publication, is that of "George Carew," afterwards Earl of Totnes, a well-known statesman of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., whose country home was at Clopton House, within a mile of Shakespeare's residence at Stratford-on-Avon. The second autograph, which is dated in 1611, is that of Thomas Stafford, Carew's beloved natural son, whose eminent services to the State are commemorated on the Carew monument in Stratford-on-Avon Church. This copy of Florio's dictionary is now on exhibition in the library at Shakespeare's Birthplace, and is valuable confirmatory evidence of the culture which characterized the family circle at Clopton House in Shakespeare's day. The circumstance that Shakespeare was on familiar terms alike with Florio and with his dictionary makes it the more appropriate that the Carew copy should have found a permanent home in the Birthplace Library.

SIDNEY LEE.

THACKERAY AND JOHN BARROW.

WITH reference to Miss Emily Parker's copy of 'King Glumpus,' which was sold by Messrs. Hodgson for 10*l.* on August 1st, 1906, it may be noted that in *The Outlook* for September 1st, 1906, there appeared a letter from Mr. R. W. Essington, in which the writer said that he knew Miss Parker, who was the youngest daughter of an Admiral of the Fleet much distinguished in his day, and that he had often heard her speak of 'King Glumpus,' but never of Thackeray in connexion with it. Mr. Essington's opinion was that it was written by an intimate friend of the admiral and his family, Mr. Walter Severe. At the same time, the fact that Miss Parker belonged to a well-known naval family to some extent bears out Mr. Roberts's contention that the booklet was the production of the late John Barrow of the Admiralty, although if, as seems to be the case, Thackeray was responsible for the illustrations, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he may also have had some slight hand in the revision of the letterpress.

W. F. P.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH. Theology.

Clark (H. M.), Robert Clark of the Panjab, 7*s*. net. An account of the long career and pioneer work as an Evangelical missionary of Clark in India.

Dresser (H. W.), The Greatest Truth, and other Discourses and Interpretations, 3*s*.

Frankland (W. B.), Some Estimates of the Atonement, 6*d*. net. Essays for the Times, No. 25.

Harwood (G.), Christianity and Common Sense, 6*d*. net. Essays for the Times, No. 27.

Hulley (L.), Studies in the Book of Psalms, 2*s*. net.

Kelly (B. W.), Historical Notes on English Catholic Missions, 7*s*. net.

Lodge (Sir O.), The Substance of Faith allied with Science, 2*s*. net. This book is an attempt to draw up a statement of creed acceptable to Christians, and not inconsistent with modern knowledge.

Luckock (H. M.), Eucharistic Sacrifice and Intercession for the Departed, 2*s*. net.

Magnus (I.), Religio Laici Judaica: the Faith of a Jewish Layman, 2*s*. net.

Rogers (A. K.), The Religious Conception of the World, 6*d*.

Round (D.), The Date of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, 2*s*. net. Combating the views of Sir W. M. Ramsay as to the date of the Epistle.

Stewart (A. M.), Home Prayers, 3*s*. net. The aim of this book is to give suitable prayers for morning and evening worship and special occasions.

Sursum Corda, 7*s*. Letters of the Countess de Saint-Martial, with a Memoir by Baron Leopold de Fischer. Talbot (E.), My People of the Plains. The experiences related occurred during the eleven years in which the author ministered as a bishop to the pioneers of the Rocky Mountain region.

Ward (F. W. O.), The Problem of Personality, 6*d*. net. Essays for the Times, No. 28.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hands (H. M.), Church Needlework, 4*s*. net. A manual of practical instruction.

Johnson (J. P.), The Stone Implements of South Africa, 7*s*.

Rowe (E.), Practical Wood-Carving, 7*s*. net. The author hopes that the student who is compelled to learn wood-carving without the assistance of a master will find in this book all the information requisite for beginning his studies.

Thomson (W. G.), A History of Tapestry from the Earliest Times until the Present Day, 4*s*. net. The writer has freely used the documents stored in our national archives, the British Museum, &c., and also documents in private possession.

Thorgood (S.), The Manipulation of the Brush as applied to Design, Fourth Edition. No attempt has been made to arrange the work in progressive stages, as the drawings are not intended to serve as mere exercises or illustrations of design for scholars, but rather as a textbook on the subject of brush drawing for teachers, showing different methods of interpretation, together with historic examples.

Pictures and Engravings.

Velasquez, Venus and Cupid, reproduced by T. Hamilton-Crawford.

Poetry and Drama.

Chatfield-Taylor (H. C.), Molière: a Biography, 10*s*. net.

The intention has been to interpret Molière's life by his plays, and his plays by his life, rather than to write an exhaustive criticism of his dramatic works. For the illustrations M. Jacques Onfroy de Bréville, aided by M. Georges Monval, has examined the original documents and plates contained in the archives of the Comédie Française, the Bibliothèque Nationale, &c. In addition, the costumes of the Comédie Française, and the Théâtre de l'Odéon have been placed at his disposal.

Davis (O.), Town Woods, 2*s*. net.

Falbe (L. C.), Sabbiñeta, 3*s*. A drama in three acts.

Kantow (A. de), Noctis Susurri: Sights of the Night, 5*s*. net.

Marjoram (J.), Repose, and other Verses, 1*s*. net.

Shirburn Ballads, 1585-1616, edited from the MS. by A. Clark, 10*s*. net. The MS. now made public is one of the treasures of the Earl of Macclesfield's library at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire.

Werder (K.), The Heart of Hamlet's Mystery, translated by E. Wilder, 6*s*.

Whitman (Walt), Leaves of Grass, New Edition, 7*s*. net.

Philosophy.

Montgomery (E.), Philosophical Problems in the Light of Vital Organization, 10*s*. net.

Taylor (A. E.), Aristotle and his Predecessors, 3*s*. net.

Bibliography.

Hyde (J.), A Bibliography of the Works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Political Economy.

Causes of Decay in a British Industry, by Artifex and Opifex, 7*s*. net. The object of this book is to present, with as few figures and technicalities as possible, an account of one of the most important productive crafts of Great Britain.

History and Biography.

Allegations for Marriage Licences, issued by the Commissionary Court of Surrey, 1673-1770, Part II., transcribed and edited by A. R. Rice Bak.

Brunker (H. M.), Story of the Campaigns in the Peninsula, Part III., 3*s*. net.

Christie (M.), Carlyle and the London Library, edited by F. Harrison, 3*s*. net. An account of its foundation, together with unpublished letters of Carlyle to W. D. Christie.

Cowan (S.), The Last Days of Mary Stuart, and the Journals of Bourgoigne her Physician, 12*s*.

'El-Khazrejjy (A.), The Pearl Strings: a History of the Resilky Dynasty of Yemen, Vol. I. Translation. Translated by the late Sir J. W. Redhouse, and edited by E. G. Browne, R. A. Nicholson, and A. Rogers. Vol. III. of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial.

Harris (L.), Jews' College Jubilee Volume. Comprising a history of the College, and essays by teachers and former students of the institution.

Kern (A. A.), The Ancestry of Chaucer.

Lollié (F.), Women of the Second Empire, 21/- net. Translated by A. M. Ivamy. Chronicles of the Court of Napoleon III, with 51 portraits.

MacCunn (J.), Six Radical Thinkers, 6/- net. Deals with Bentham, J. S. Mill, Cobden, Carlyle, Mazzini, and T. H. Green.

Maguire (T. M.), The British Army under Wellington, 1813-1814, 4/- net.

Raleigh (W.), Samuel Johnson, 1/- net. The Leslie Stephen Lecture, delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, on February 22nd.

Suffolk in 1827, being a Subsidy Return. No. IX. of the Suffolk Green Books.

Tombé (R. C.), The King's Post, 3/- net. A volume of historical facts relating to the posts, mail coaches, &c.

Geography and Travel.

Bridge Book for the English Channel, 3/-, 10 charts, giving courses and distances, soundings, lights, fog-signals, and general information.

Clarke (J. A.), Yesterday and To-day; or, Recollections of over Forty Years of Travel, 7/- net.

Curtis (W. D.), The Log of H.M.S. Cumberland, Second Cruiser Squadron, 1904-6, 4/- net.

Fiala (A.), Fighting the Polar Ice, 16/- net. Written by the commander of the Zeigler-Fiala Polar Expedition. There are numerous illustrations by the author, and eight, from paintings, in colour.

Furneaux (H.), The Log of H.M.S. Diana, Mediterranean Station, 1904-6, 4/- net.

Hume (M.), Through Portugal, 5/- net. With 32 illustrations in colour by A. S. Forrest, and 8 reproductions of photographs.

Maxwell (G.), In Malay Forests. These articles are accounts of personal incidents, and they relate to different States of the Malay Peninsula.

Ricketts (E. A.), The Log of H.M.S. Pelorus, North American West Indies, and Cape Stations, 1904-6, 4/- net.

Soothill (W. E.), A Mission in China, 5/- net.

Tonalin (H. F.), Three Vagabonds in Friesland with a Yacht and a Camera, 7/- net. A bright and well-illustrated record of a short holiday voyage over the rivers and meers of Friesland.

Sports and Pastimes.

Barton (F. T.), The Retriever: its Points, Management, Training, and Diseases, 3/- net.

Galliehan (W. M.), The Complete Fisherman, 2/- net.

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac for 1907, 6d. Compiled by J. E. Sullivan. Containing complete lists of American and British performances, and records of all important contests throughout the world.

Storey (H.), Hunting and Shooting in Ceylon, 15/- net. With contributions by T. Farr, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Reeves, F. L. Reeves, M. L. Wilkins, J. J. Robinson, E. L. Boyd, Moss, N. C. Davidson, H. R. Spence, S. Payne-Gallwey, and R. A. G. Festing; and 69 illustrations from photographs and a map.

Education.

De Garmo (C.), Principles of Secondary Education: the Studies, 5/- net.

Super (C. W.), A Liberal Education, with an appendix containing a list of "five hundred best books."

Philology.

Melton (W. F.), The Rhetoric of John Donne's Verse.

School-Books.

Edmunds (E. W.), The Story of English Literature, Vol. I, 3/-

Edmunds (E. W.) and Spooner (F.), Readings in English Literature: Senior Course, Vol. I, 3/-; Intermediate Course, Vol. I, 2/-; Junior Course, Vol. I, 2/-

Evans (E.), How to Study Geography, 3/- A book for beginners adapted to the syllabus of the Board of Education, Stage I. With illustrations and experiments. Selections from Bacon's Essays, Second Series, 1/- With Introduction by R. O. Platt.

Science.

Bashforth (E.), Ballistic Experiments from 1864 to 1880, 1/-

Collins (T. B.), The New Agriculture, 10/-

Flatters (A.), The Cotton Plant, its Development and Structure, 2/- Intended to give a knowledge of the evolution and structure of the cotton fibre.

Gill (T.), Parental Care among Freshwater Fishes.

Hutchinson (R. W.), Jun., Long-Distance Electric Power Transmission, 12/- net. A treatise on hydro-electric generation of energy, &c.

Institution of Gas Engineers, Transactions, 1906, 10/- net.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, Vols. LXXI. and LXXII., 16/- each.

Lankester (E. R.), The Kingdom of Man, 3/- net. The contents include: 1. Nature's Insurgent Son; 2. The Advance of Science, 1881-1906; 3. Nature's Revenges—The Sleeping Sickness.

Mining Year-Book, 1907, edited by A. N. Jackman, 15/- net.

Proceedings of the Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers, Vol. XXXII., 2/-

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, Part LIL, 3/- net.

Punnett (R. C.), Mendelism, Second Edition, 2/- net.

Roller (F. W.), Electric and Magnetic Measurements, &c., 15/- net.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, Vol. XLII, edited by A. E. Garrod and W. McA. Eccles.

Second Report of the Locomotive Committee on Standard Locomotives for Indian Railways, 10/- net.

Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 1905.

Stephenson (G.), The Quantity Student's Assistant, 3/- net.

A handbook of practical notes and memoranda.

Suplee (H. H.), Five-Figure Logarithms.

Tutt (J. W.), A Natural History of the British Butterflies, Vol. I, 21/- net; A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. VIII., 20/- net.

Zoological Record, 1905, edited by D. Sharp.

Juvenile Books.

Longer Picture Stories, Books I. and II., 2d. each.

Picture Stories for Little Folks, Books I., II., III., IV., V., 1d. each. A seven-year-old critic read these, and asked for more on the same day.

General Literature.

Avebury (Lord), Representation, New Edition, 1/- A volume in the Imperial Parliament Series.

Barclay (A.), The Kingsmakers, 6/- The rightful heir to the throne of a small principality succeeds to his crown after a revolution. Meanwhile he has fallen in love, and the voluntary renunciation made by the lovers forms a prominent part of the story.

Borough and County Council Elections (excluding Metropolitan Borough Councils), by X (a Barrister) and Y (an Election Agent), 2/- net. Notes alphabetically arranged, with an Appendix of statutes and forms for the use of candidates, &c.

Burgess (W. V.), Cheshire Village Stories, 3/- net.

Business Telegraph Code, 30/- net.

Christie (M.), A Tardiness in Nature, and other Papers. With Introductory Note and Memoir by M. Withers.

Civil Service Year-Book and Official Calendar, 1907, 2/-

Colton (A.), The Belted Seas, 3/-

Everett-Green (E.), Starred in Haste, 6/-

Griffiths (A.), Agony Terrace: some Secrets of the Cynosure Club, 6/-

Hilty (C.), The Steps of Life, 5/- net. Further essays on happiness, translated by M. Brandow.

Hume (Fergus), The Yellow Hunchback, 6/-

Hutchinson's Popular Classics: Poems of Richard Lovelace; Goethe's Faust, translated by Anster; Delitzsch's Jewish Artisan Life in the Time of Christ; A Kempis's Imitation of Christ; Doran's Monarchs retired from Business, 2 vols.; Thackeray's Henry Esmond; Dickens's Pickwick Papers, 2 vols., 10d. net each. See p. 252.

Jefferies (R.), The Story of my Heart, Pocket Edition, 2/- net. See p. 252.

Jennings (E. W.), Under the Pompadour, 6/- The adventures of the gallant hero lead from a smuggling fray in Studdland Bay to the revels of Vauxhall and Bartholomew Fair, and thence to the subtler fascinations of Versailles and the Pompadour. In Paris he is made the dupe in a perilous conspiracy, imprisoned in Vincennes, and subsequently, amidst a plethora of incident, brought again to England in time to save an innocent man from the gallows.

Koebel (W. H.), The Return of Joe, and other New Zealand Stories, 6/- Seventeen short stories of colonial life.

Leigh (E. Austen), A List of English Clubs in all Parts of the World for 1907, 3/-

Machen (A.), The Hill of Dreams, 6/- A study of the temperament of a young literary man, whose dreams lead him into strange places and bring him to a strange sequel.

McLonghlin (W.), The Crucifix: the Most Wonderful Book in the World, 3/- net.

Magic Art of Entertaining, by Selbit, 2/- net.

Magnay (Sir W.), The Amazing Duke, 6/- George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is the central figure in this pretty romance of Restoration days.

Mason (A. E. W.), Running Water, 6/-

Maxton (C.), Heir to a Million, 6/-

Morel (E. D.), The Stannard Case; and The Tragedy of the Congo.

Ramsay-Laye (E. P.), Hearts and Diamonds, New Edition.

Rice (W. E.) and Cox (W. E.), Squabs for Profit, 2/-

Skinner (T.), The Directory of Directors, 1907, 15/-

Suffragette's Love-Letters, 1/- net.

Tales for the Homes, 5/- net. Contributed by the Bishop of Durham, Lord Charles Beresford, Alfred Austin, Owen Seaman, Howard Williams, Silas Hocking, H. A. Vachell, G. R. Sims, Norman Gale, Tom Gallon, Joseph Hocking, Coulson Kernahan, Mrs. Campbell Praed, M. E. Braddon, E. W. Hornung, Hume Nishet, Martin Hume, Jean Gordon, W. L. Courtney, Annie S. Swan, A. C. Benson, Austin Dobson, Maxwell Gray, L. Alma Tadema, L. T. Meade, Fergus Hume, Alan St. Aubyn, Percy Fitzgerald, and James Marchant.

Thorpe (G.), I Believe, and other Essays, 6/- The titles of the other essays are: The Fires of Moloch; The Historiades of Oxford; The Brown and Yellow Peril; The Menaces of Modern Sport; Vagrom Men; An Author's Post-bag.

Tucker (T. G.), The Foreign Debt of English Literature, 6/- net. Is intended to offer to the ordinary student assistance in realizing the interdependence of literatures.

Turzenev (I.), Works, Vols. I. to V., Fine-Paper Edition, 2/- net each.

Urquhart (M.), The Wheel, 6/-

Weigall (C. E. C.), The Red Light, 3/- The heroine is a schoolgirl who finds herself suddenly cast into the uncongenial social and military life of Malta. There is running through the story a touch of mystery.

World's Classics: Pickwick Papers, 2 vols.; Brown's Home Subsidiary; Gaskell's Cranford; Jerrold's Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, and other Stories and Essays; Hood's Poems, 1/- net each. See p. 252.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Leblanc (L.), Meubles flamands du quatorzième au dix-septième Siècle, 2 albums, 80fr.

Marcel (P.), La Peinture française au Début du dix-huitième Siècle, 25fr.

Poetry and the Drama.

Leger (L.), Le Cycle épique de Marco Kralievitch, 1fr. 75.

History and Biography.

Boulonger (J.), Sous Louis-Philippe: Les Dandys, 5fr.

Hansen (J.), Ambassade à Paris du Baron de Mohrenheim, 1884-98, 3fr. 50.

Lenotre (G.), Les Massacres de Septembre, Septième Édition, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Desplagnes (L.), Le Plateau Central Nigérien, 12fr.

Philology.

Möller (H.), Semitisch und Indogermanisch: Part I. Konsonanten, 16m.

General Literature.

Farrère (C.), L'Homme qui assassina, 3fr. 50.

Tinseau (L. de), La Clef de la Vie, Troisième Édition, 3fr. 50.

Literary Gossip.

MR. STUART J. REID has just undertaken to write a biography of Sir Richard Tangye, who was an intimate friend and wished him to perform this duty. The book ought to be of considerable interest, for Sir Richard was a man of great force of character who possessed the saving grace of humour.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish in April 'Camillo's Defence of the Roman Republic,' by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, with seven maps and numerous illustrations. The book is based upon a minute study of the manuscript and printed authorities, made available of recent years by the work of Italian professors and librarians, and upon visits paid to the actual scenes of the events described.

AMONG the fiction which Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton announce we notice 'Nearly Five Million,' by Mr. W. Pett Ridge; 'A Shepherd of the Stars,' by Miss Frances Campbell; 'The Story of Martin Coe,' by Mr. Ralph D. Paine; and 'Rising Fortunes,' by Mr. John Oxenham. With the same firm Mr. Edward Thomas is publishing 'The Book of the Open Air,' in twelve parts; Mr. Walter Raymond, 'The Book of Crafts and Character'; and Prof. J. L. Laughlin a book on 'Industrial America.'

MR. UNWIN will publish soon a translation of a German book on 'The Bulgarian Exarchate: its History and the Extent of its Authority in Turkey,' by Herr Richard von Mach.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN announces 'The Last Blackbird, and other Lines,' by Mr. Ralph Hodgson; 'Eversley Gardens and Others,' by Rose Kingsley; and in the autumn 'The Letters of S. Reynolds Hole,' edited by Mr. G. A. B. Dewar, with memoir and portrait.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN publishes this week 'The Country House,' by Mr. John Galsworthy, whose remarkable novel 'The Man of Property' was one of the successes of last season. On the 15th inst. will appear 'Country-side Chronicles,' by Mr. S. L. Bensusan, with many illustrations by Mr. Carton Moore-Park; and a volume entitled 'Real Soldiers of Fortune,' by Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

MESSRS. JACK are adding in the summer to their "Shown to the Children" Series volumes on 'The Seashore,' 'Trees,' and 'The Farm.' They are also starting a new series of devotional books at a popular price, entitled "The Library of the Soul," and consisting of selections from men like A Kempis, Savonarola, William Law,

George Herbert, Newman, and Samuel Rutherford.

DETAILS are now announced of "The Student's Series of Historical and Comparative Grammars," edited by Prof. Joseph Wright. Two volumes—one dealing with phonology, morphology, and inflexions, and the other with syntax—will be devoted to Latin, Greek, French, German, English, and Welsh. One volume will be devoted to each of the following languages and periods of languages: Sanskrit, Old Irish, Breton, Old French and Provençal, Old and Middle High German, Gothic, Old Icelandic, Old Saxon, Old English, Middle English, Old Italic Dialects, Old Greek Dialects, and Modern English Dialects. The series will be printed at the Oxford University Press, and published by Mr. Frowde. Vol. i. of the historical German grammar will be published in April; and two or three other volumes of the series will be ready by the end of the year.

THE death was reported on Monday last from New York of Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter at the age of fifty-nine, best known as a writer of sensational fiction. He made a great success with 'Mr. Barnes of New York.' 'Mr. Potter of Texas' and similar stories followed it without achieving the same vogue. He also wrote for the American stage.

AMONG the volumes of verse announced by Mr. Elliot Stock is one by Mr. A. Joseph de Perques, entitled 'Seven Sonnets.'

THE March number of *The Independent Review* includes articles on 'The New Theology,' by the Rev. A. Galton; 'Sociology and Ethics,' by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse; 'A Puritan Henry George,' by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan; Hogg's 'Shelley' and Trelawny's 'Records,' by Miss F. M. Stawell; and 'Recent Books on Russian Literature,' by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

In the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for February, which appeared only a few days ago, there is a translation of Capt. Semenoff's 'The Battle of Tsu-shima,' with no allusion to the volume recently published, and reviewed by us. In part the account appears to be the same, and in part different.

THE Italian Risorgimento is illustrated in a fresh way by some studies of Sicilian exiles by Mrs. Tina Whitaker, the daughter of General Scalia. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Constable under the title of 'Sicily and England: Social and Political Reminiscences from 1848 to 1870.'

MESSRS. HEADLEY BROTHERS will have ready during this month 'The Unchanging Faith,' an examination of New Testament teaching concerning Christ as the centre of Christian thought and of the so-called "New Theology"; and three volumes in a shilling "Social Service Library": 'Housing,' by Mr. Percy Alden, M.P., who is also the general editor; 'Sweated Industries,' by Mr.

Edward Cadbury and Mr. George Shann; and 'Public Health,' by Dr. George Newman.

THE centenary of Longfellow occurred this week (February 27th), and has been the subject of various celebrations. We notice with pleasure the recognition in various quarters of the fine quality of his best verse, which is not the verse regarded as classical by the popular verdict.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has issued regulations for the pronunciation of Latin in Secondary Schools. The Board considers that uniformity can only be assured by the general use of the reformed pronunciation adopted by the Classical Association, and approved by the philological societies of Oxford and Cambridge.

MESSRS. NELSON & SONS have just purchased from the executors of M. J. B. Baddeley the copyright and stock of the "Thorough" Guide-Books. These books are, it is announced, to be kept up to date by the new publishers; and if they will only do this carefully, they ought to make a great success of a remarkably good series.

MR. W. W. GREG writes:—

"As the bibliography of Sir Philip Sidney is a matter of considerable interest to students, perhaps you will allow me to make one or two remarks concerning the copy of Ponsonby's edition of 'The Defense of Poesie' to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on March 23rd. This is represented in the catalogue as apparently unique, and a note by Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson is quoted in support of the statement that Ponsonby's is the undoubtedly first edition. Now it is hardly reasonable to suppose that this copy is unique, since another, and obviously a much finer one, was sold by the same firm in May, 1901, for 120*l.* (Slater, 'B. P. C.', 4971). Further, if the note cited in favour of Ponsonby's claim to priority be correct, it proves, on the contrary, that his edition was undoubtedly the second."

REFERENCE was made in these columns on January 12th to a forthcoming sale at Messrs. Sotheby's of a very fine series of books belonging to a New York collector. The sale catalogue reveals the name of the owner, Mr. William C. Van Antwerp. The books will be offered on the 22nd and 23rd inst., and include many important items from the Rowfant Library, the First Folio Shakespeare, and the first edition of Walton's 'Angler.' The copy of the Kilmarnock Burns, 1786, is one of the three finest known, being uncut and in the original paper wrappers.

R. S. writes:—

"A notable bookseller, Mr. James Westell, of New Oxford Street, has, I see, retired from business. The business is to be carried on by his son in Charing Cross Road. Mr. Westell senior was a mine of information, courteously bestowed. If one, on the way to the Museum library, had forgotten the name or pseudonym of the author of a well-known book—and without either it is of no avail to try the catalogues for the book—Mr. Westell could supply it: 'The book, by So-and-so, came out, sir, in 1830; and there was a later edition published by So-and-so for six shillings'; and thus armed,

one could go on to the round room. Perhaps patristic literature was his speciality."

THE LORD MAYOR has promised to preside at the Readers' Dinner, which will take place at De Keyser's Royal Hotel on Saturday, June 22nd.

THE annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution will take place at Stationers' Hall on Thursday evening, March 14th. After the meeting there will be a concert and a soirée.

AT the annual meeting last Tuesday of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution, at which Mr. Catling presided, it was announced that the funds had increased by 1,686*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and that there was sufficient money to provide for three new pensioners. The income from investment now approaches 1,000*l.*, and during 1906 the roll of benefit members has increased 15 per cent.; and this is not to be wondered at in view of the advantages offered. The conditions of membership are easy, and the permanent pensions are of real value. We are glad to find that the Institution is developing outside London by the formation of Local Benevolent Institutions. As the work of the newsvendor becomes more arduous year by year, owing to increasing demands for the early delivery of papers, there will certainly be more claims made for relief. The Institution may thus fairly call upon readers for support, and it well deserves it, for its management is excellent. The funds at the end of last year amounted to 28,622*l.* Mr. Catling stated that the sixtieth annual festival dinner will take place at De Keyser's Royal Hotel on Tuesday, October 22nd, when, as we announced some time ago, the Lord Mayor will preside.

IN connexion with the Keats-Shelley Memorial at Rome an attractive exhibition and concert will take place at Stafford House on the afternoon of the 20th inst. Lovers of the two poets will find on view many relics of interest. Lord Crewe is lending the MS. of the 'Ode to a Nightingale,' and Lord Abinger has promised a collection of articles associated with Shelley. The music will include Mr. Landon Ronald's 'Adonais,' Mr. Walther's setting of the Ode just mentioned, and the first performance of Mr. Cyril Scott's ballad of 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' conducted by himself. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. A. G. Ferard, of 38, Montagu Square, the honorary secretary.

THE syllabus for the forthcoming session of the National Literary Society, Dublin, has just been issued. The lectures include 'Amongst the Peasants of the West,' by Dr. George Sigerson; 'Some Aspects of Irish Music,' by Mr. Arthur Darley; 'The Cities of Ireland,' by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner; 'William Allingham,' by Dr. J. Todhunter; 'William Carleton,' by Mr. W. A. Henderson; and 'Eighteenth-Century Dublin,' by Mr. W. G. Strickland.

THE MUNSTER FEIS, which this year is to be organized on a broader basis, formed

the subject of a recent conference in Cork, in which the heads of the various educational institutions in the south of Ireland, including the President of Queen's College, Cork, took part. There will be bardic sessions, competitions in literature and art, and conferences on the development of modern Irish as a spoken language.

THE annual meeting of the German Shakespeare Society is to take place at Weimar on April 23rd. Dr. Fulda will deliver the *Festvortrag*.

The brothers Paul and Victor Marguerite are putting the last touches to a long novel dealing with the "régime des meurs" in France. It will appear serially in *Le Journal* in April, and be published in book form by Messrs. Plon-Nourrit in June. They are also working at a play in three acts, "Claire Fresneau," which will be performed at the end of October by the Comédie Française.

M. ÉDOUARD ROD will publish early this month his new novel "L'Ombre s'étend sur la Montagne," which has appeared serially in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*.

COLETTE YVER writes to us to say that her husband does not aid her in the writing of her novels beyond "giving his appreciation as a man of taste"; she adds that she does not know Colette Willy, or the books which bear that name, and has never written "livres à scandale."

We are sorry that Colette Yver should be pained at our reference (on February 16th) to one of her earlier books. We called attention to the great ability of her latest novel, now appearing in *La Revue de Paris*, and the chief point of our note was to separate her personality from that of a very different kind hidden under a somewhat similar pseudonym.

THE ARCHIVIST OF THE PREFECTURE DE SEINE-ET-OISE sends us a list of numerous documents relating to English or Irish persons who accompanied James II. when he established himself at Saint-Germain-en-Laye after 1688. These little-known papers are of considerable interest.

THE death in his sixty-second year is announced from Vienna of the well-known journalist Max Schlesinger.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Parish Trusts, Scotland, Return (7d.); Journal of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (6d.); Report for 1906 on the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh (1½d.); and Vol. I. of the Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (2s. 11d.).

SCIENCE

Kinship Organisations and Group Marriage in Australia. By N. W. Thomas. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Of all anthropological themes Mr. Thomas has chosen the thorniest as his topic. If, therefore, the reader find himself in difficulties, let him blame the intricacy of

the subject rather than that of Mr. Thomas's style. Moreover, in his "Secret of the Totem" Mr. Lang produced what is, dialectically, perhaps his masterpiece. Mr. Thomas, as admiring follower, or at any rate co-worker, is not unnaturally moved to give his argument the form of a direct reiteration or reinforcement of Mr. Lang's, and thus invites a comparison few would care to face. But brilliancy has its drawbacks. A British jury, for instance, instinctively distrusts it, supposing it to be essentially incompatible with soundness. Yet Mr. Lang is extremely sound on all matters relating to the Australians. Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, both is, and seems, sound.

No one, indeed, is more competent than Mr. Thomas to give the world an accurate digest of the information at present available in regard to the status regulations affecting marriage amongst the Australians. Only in a manner, however, does he do this here, since he allows his order to be dictated less by the natural affinities of the facts themselves than by the exigencies of certain highly complicated discussions concerning origins. We should have welcomed more work like that contained in the admirable maps and tables. These enable the expert to see at a glance not merely what is known, but also (so implicitly may Mr. Thomas's thoroughness be trusted) what is as yet unknown. Elsewhere Mr. Thomas occasionally tells us what he fails to find in his notes, and always to our edification; but it is by the way, in the course of some endless argument as to how this or that may have begun.

An excellent index is at the service of the reader bent on simple stock-taking. On the other hand, the references are scarcely full enough, and are often given in a wholesale way that makes it rather troublesome to hunt them up.

Apart from the codification of evidence, Mr. Thomas has two main interests—terminology and origins. To speak of terminology first, some of the improvements introduced strike us as very happy. Every anthropologist knows how difficult it is to make succinct reference to the system of marriage under which the husband is required to live amongst the wife's people. "Beena marriage" is both cumbersome and obscure, whilst "labanism" has never obtained wide currency. Mr. Thomas proposes "matrilocal" as distinguished from "patrilocal" marriage. This is excellent; though we are less taken with "removal marriage" as a name for the intermediate form of temporary matrilocal residence. "Matrilineal" and "patrilineal" marriage, too, is good; and so is "matripotestal" and "patripotestal" authority. If Mr. Thomas can persuade science to drop once for all confusing expressions such as "matriarchate" and "mother-right," he will have deserved a statue in Hanover Square. His adjectives, however, are better than his nouns. "Matriliney" is queer, and *matri potestas* is a blunder.

The aforesaid distinctions serve to

introduce the latter half of the book, which deals with the problem of group marriage. Those that preface the first half strike us as altogether less illuminative; indeed, the initial chapter makes the brain reel. Mr. Thomas seeks to elucidate the nature of "kinship" by contrasting it with "consanguinity." In so doing, however, he falls into perplexing verbal ambiguities. Thus at one moment he tells us that membership in the case of kinship organizations "depends on birth," "is determined by birth"; so that the kinship groups fall together with the age-grades under the general head of "natal associations." Yet at the next moment he lays it down that the distinction between consanguinity and kinship consists in the fact that "the former depends on birth, the latter on the law or custom of the community." Why not, instead, have preserved the old-fashioned and well-understood term "tribal relationship" or "tribal status" as opposed to "blood relationship"? Again, Mr. Thomas tries to distinguish kinship from consanguinity by saying that broadly the one is sociological, the other physiological. If this were truly so, however, this book, not being a treatise on physiology, might dispense with the idea of consanguinity altogether. Unfortunately "just as, with us, kinship and consanguinity largely coincide, so with primitive peoples are the kinship organisations immense, if one-sided, extensions of blood relationship, at all events in theory." Even broadly, then, consanguinity is sociological, that is, operates as a social theory to create kins. Meanwhile, Mr. Thomas's generalization as to kinship being in primitive theory an extension of blood relationship seems hardly to square with the facts. Thus to take a significant, if extreme example, Arunta society recognizes three different relationships in (a) the child's relation to the mother who bore him; (b) his relation to his mother's husband or potential husbands, whereby phratry and class status are determined; (c) his relation to his fellow-totemites, including the ancestor who, by becoming reincarnated in him, establishes this relation. Now does Arunta theory conceive all three relationships as in kind one, and that the kind is constituted by community of blood as such? Is blood held in theory to be shared between son and actual or potential mother's-husband even when, as at least our authorities assert, procreation is supposed to have nothing to do with birth? And which is the root-idea of the blood-tie—the physical relation to the mother, or the mystic relation to the totem-kin? For it remains at least an open question whether the latter notion is based on the former; and, further, how blood as such came to have significance as a tie between persons at all. In view of these uncertainties, however, it becomes the more necessary to distinguish, as Mr. Thomas tries to do, between tribal status and blood relationship, whether as imputed or as actually subsisting. Recognizing the excellence of his intention, we only wish he had dis-

entangled the two notions from each other's implications even more completely than he has done.

We have left ourselves little space in which to review Mr. Thomas's theories about origins. In general these coincide with Mr. Lang's, covering such subjects as the origin of exogamy and of matrilineal descent, the priority of the latter to patrilineal descent and the nature of the transition from one to the other, the origin of phratries, the four-class system and the eight-class system, the hypothesis of group marriage, and the primitiveness of Arunta institutions. Oddly enough, Mr. Lang's central problem, the origin of totemism, can scarcely be said to receive specific handling. Now, looking at the matter gladiatorial, so to speak, we are inclined to put our trust in the Langcum-Thomas combination. Regarding it judicially, on the other hand, we would rather insist that the parties adjourn for the purpose of collecting fuller evidence. For one thing, exogamy, matrilineal descent, totemism, and phratries are not phenomena confined to Australia, though, to be sure, classes and sub-classes are. There is more to be said, perhaps, for Australian primitiveness as against the world than for Arunta primitiveness as against Australia; but monotheism in science is always a present peril. Again, a problem such as that of the relation between marriage and the forms of social grouping has many aspects, all of which should be accorded their full due. Mr. Thomas, for example, makes next to nothing of the magico-religious import of the types of organization under investigation, pushing politico-economic considerations to the fore throughout. It may well be that his sociological instincts direct him to the deeper cause. To bring the whole of the available evidence to a focus, however, as one with his knowledge and pertinacity is especially fitted to do, would serve the abiding interests of science better than any piece of pleading for a thesis. Perhaps one day Mr. Thomas will find time to prepare a new digest on the ampler lines suggested.

Electrons; or, the Nature and Properties of Negative Electricity. By Sir Oliver Lodge. (Bell & Sons.)

YET another book on electrons, following quickly on the heels of those by the Hon. R. J. Strutt, M. Fournier d'Albe, and Prof. Rutherford, bears witness to the interest excited by the new ideas in physics. But the present volume can in no wise be considered superfluous, for the electronic hypothesis, at its first promulgation hailed as a sort of superhuman revelation, is now seen to be beset with so many difficulties (see *The Athenæum*, Nos. 4104 and 4105) that any discussion of them by competent writers should be welcomed by the reading public. Sir Oliver Lodge, too, is seen at his best in a work of this kind. Like Kingsley's Synesius, he combines with a rather misty speculative trend of mind practical shrewdness, and

occupies a leading position in the hierarchy of science, while he did not take sides in the late controversy on the subject. Hence it was with real anticipations of pleasure that we opened this modestly concise book of more than two hundred pages; nor were we disappointed.

In the first place, Sir Oliver Lodge seems to have grasped the fact that hitherto there has been more assertion than argument on the part of the founders of the electronic theory. In spite of all we have heard about the value of mathematical analysis as a means of research, those who should be the most skilled in its use have in this matter contented themselves with constructing equations instead of drawing conclusions, and we have been presented with sets of mathematical formulas rather than with any proof that the things represented by such formulas really occur. Consequently the first care of the book before us is to show the common sense of these wonderful calculations, and this is done with excellent clearness. Beginning with the postulate that the mathematical conception known as lines of force has an actual existence, Sir Oliver Lodge shows us step by step how a charged body at rest is a centre of what we call electricity or electrostatic force; a similar body in uniform motion, a source of magnetism; and one in which motion is accelerated or retarded, a source of radiation. Passing from this, he acquaints us with the existence of electrical inertia or mass—or, in plain English, the resistance that has to be overcome before the motion of a charged body can be either hastened or retarded—and explains how this conception inevitably leads to the anticipation of the electron, or indivisible unit of electricity. He next shows the bearing on this of the well-known phenomena of the vacuum-tube; of the discovery that all the cathode-rays have the same nature, irrespective of the metal which emits them and the gas in which they are emitted; and of what is known as the negative leak in ultra-violet light; and thus leads the way to the crowning achievement of the Cavendish Laboratory—the determination of the mass and speed of the electron, or unit of negative electricity. With this masterly exposition at least half the book is occupied.

The remainder is necessarily more speculative in its character. The author discusses the three modes of electric conduction, which he calls, *more suo*, the bird-seed, the bullet, and the fire-bucket methods, and which he assigns to conduction in liquids, rarefied gases, and solids respectively, and here he is on fairly solid ground. But when he touches upon the movement or vibration of the electric units within the atom, he gets into what he characteristically calls atomic astronomy, and his views become much more theoretical. Thus he lets us see that his opinion is in favour of the view that electrical inertia must depend in some fashion on speed; that no inertia and no mass exist except the electrical—or, what is the same thing,

that matter consists entirely of electrons—and that it is impossible for charged matter to move with greater speed than that of light. Yet in all this he plainly states that he is giving what is merely a speculative opinion or conjecture from the facts hitherto ascertained, and he resists all tendency to pontifical assertion or to declare his own speculations to be of faith. With regard to the structure of the atom, as to which much has been said in this journal (see especially Nos. 4039 and 4041), he gives, without avowing partiality for any one of them, the five views of the matter which he declares to be current, and refuses to discuss Prof. J. J. Thomson's floating-magnet analogy at length, because he thinks it knocked on the head by its author's pronouncement, in the midsummer of last year, that the hydrogen atom contains only one active electron, and that all other elements contain a number of electrons comparable to their atomic weight, reckoned on the basis that H=1. It seems a little doubtful to the present writer whether Prof. Thomson's article in *The Philosophical Magazine* of June, 1906, really bears this construction; but none can deny that this paper has tended, in Sir Oliver Lodge's words, "to reduce the whole subject to a state of exaggerated uncertainty."

Proceeding yet further, Sir Oliver gives his views on the cause and nature of cohesion, which he declares to be not ascertainable until the structure of the atom is better known; on radio-activity, which he thinks is "always going on from all substances"; on gravitation, which he styles "an empirical fact which we observe without understanding"; and on questions like the Aurora Borealis and the composition of the sun's corona. If we do not follow him at greater length in these discussions, it is only because he proclaims in every case that the question is not yet ripe for decision. Upon them all, however, the reader will find the opinion of a well-equipped man of science approaching the subject without, so far as can be seen, any prejudice or bias.

The excellence and number of the definitions to be found here are alike remarkable. It is almost useless for the general public to study questions in which specialists, imitating one of the worst habits of German writers, use the same words in different senses, and Sir Oliver Lodge's definitions do much in this respect to bring order out of chaos. "Electron" he defines as "a hypothetical isolated charge, the unit charge, or charge of a monad atom"; and "ion" as the atom and its charge taken together. "Ionization" means with him that "the molecules are split up or dissociated into their constituent atoms"; and the "irrotational" nature of ether motion, which has proved a stumbling-block to many, he lucidly explains as meaning that the ether behaves as a perfect fluid, and as opposed to rotational or vortex-like motion. He also

gives a kindred explanation of obscure points when he suggests that the action of the coherer used in wireless telegraphy may be due to the fact that, on the neighbouring surfaces of two molecules normally outside each other's molecular range of attraction being oppositely electrified, cohesion sets in over ultra-molecular distances, and that the "emission" of very radio-active substances implies an actual disintegration and detachment of tiny portions of the substance. In all this the help is as modestly given as it is effective.

Another point which deserves commendation is the author's scrupulous acknowledgment of the work done by pioneers in this field. Thus he frankly admits that Prof. Lorentz was, in his own words, "first in the field" with the electron theory; and he does much to bring into light the magnificent work of Dr. Larmor, which has been too much obscured of late by the clutter raised by his more clamorous contemporaries. So, too, Profs. Max Abraham and Kaufmann come in for a share of that praise which some consider the exclusive property of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge. It is true that Sir Oliver nowhere refers to the work of Dr. Gustave Le Bon, who, by his researches on ultra-violet light, on the dissociation of matter, and on the universality of radio-activity, anticipated a great part of the conclusions to which Sir Oliver has now come. But this is doubtless due in great measure to the awkward form, as was pointed out a fortnight ago in *The Athenæum*, in which Dr. Le Bon has published his researches.

To sum up, we consider Sir Oliver Lodge's book an admirable exposition of a subject in great need of general explanation, our nearness to which makes clear exposition very difficult. We think, too, that he has shown laudable discretion as to those points which are already susceptible of decision and those which are not. He really puts the whole matter in a nutshell when he says that what is now wanted is an inquiry into the nature and conduct of the positive electron; and that this "must be dragged experimentally to light."

We have noticed some trifling errors, such as the substitution of "etherial" for "ethereal" in some passages, and of "rarified" for "rarefied"; but the only serious fault that we can find with the book is that it has no index.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Tragedy and Comedy of War Hospitals. By Sister X. (John Murray.)—This book records in a series of letters the experiences of a nurse who was engaged locally in Natal during the Boer War. She served at Maritzburg, Mooi River, Ladysmith after the siege, Bloemfontein, and lastly in the Irish Hospital at Pretoria. The letters are trivial for the most part, and not very well expressed; but they reveal the fearful waste of life which occurred from wholly preventable causes, and the misery undergone by sick men as a direct result of untrained nursing, carelessness, dirt, and red tape. If the half

of Sister X.'s statements be true, it is clear that the care of the sick in our army is at least fifty years behind that which the poorest civilian can command in every town and village at home. The exigencies of active service may require the immediate removal of patients in a state of dangerous illness; but no mercy should be shown to a system which requires the orderlies to be changed every two hours, day and night, or provides for so little supervision as to allow them to sleep away even this short spell of duty in any bed which may happen to be empty. It is evident from these letters that the wards in many places were absolutely filthy, and that officers and men alike were so ignorant of the most elementary principles of sanitation that they would die rather than subject themselves to the slight denials which would have prevented illness or ensured their recovery. It is small wonder, therefore, that the army lost heavily by dysentery and typhoid. Such an account compares very badly with that given by Surgeon-Major Seaman of similar experiences in the Japanese war (see *Athenæum*, June 9th, 1906), where the men were clean, and revelled in a hot bath at every opportunity; the orderlies were alert, cheerful, and full of patriotism; the doctors had in abundance all that they needed, and were provided with the latest scientific instruments; whilst the officers had sufficient knowledge to enable them to appreciate the prophylactic value of the services rendered by their army medical corps.

Sister X. appears to have spoken as frankly as she writes about the various shortcomings in the nursing arrangements which came under her notice, and it is not surprising, therefore, if she went from place to place not wholly as a *persona grata*. There is no ill-will shown in her strictures, which are no doubt substantially accurate; and it is by such side-lights that historians will be able to learn the extraordinary ignorance and carelessness of our generation.

The illustrations are well rendered; some of them have already been published in other books about the war.

Studies in the Bacteriology and Etiology of Oriental Plague. By E. Klein. (Macmillan & Co.)—The Oriental plague, which has been a scourge of the world for thousands of years, is now, by the advance of science, being forced to give up the secret of its power. Countless theories have been framed to explain its origin and rapid spread; but it was not until optics had advanced sufficiently to allow of the powerful magnification of minute organisms that histology was possible, and out of histology bacteriology came into being. The labours of Pasteur, of Lister, and of Koch were still needed to develop bacteriology into a science capable of giving efficient help to prophylactic medicine. Dr. Klein is a fitting exponent of the present knowledge of the bacteriology of the plague. He was one of the earliest teachers of systematic histology in England; he has been a pioneer worker in bacteriology; and as a member of the Plague Commission he has had unusual opportunities of investigating real and suspected cases of plague in man and rats. The present volume of studies will be welcomed by all who are interested in this awful disease, which still claims ninety per cent. of victims in some of the forms in which it attacks human beings.

Dr. Klein agrees that the *Bacillus pestis* is the real and essential cause of Oriental or bubonic plague, and consequently that the presence of this microbe in any material derived from a human being or an animal denotes the existence of the plague. This axiom being accepted, the diagnosis of plague

from allied conditions with somewhat similar symptoms is certain and easy. Dr. Klein points out that, as is the case with other non-sporing micro-organisms, the *Bacillus pestis*—at any rate in the case of the rat—tends to lose its virulence when it is transmitted from culture to culture until it becomes a harmless saprophyte. Such an observation raises many interesting questions both as to the origin and the spontaneous disappearance of microbial disease due to non-sporing organisms. Dr. Klein draws the important conclusion that if the *Bacillus pestis* be introduced into a locality where it is not endemic, it may be debarred by preventive sanitary measures from gaining access to human beings, and may thus be deprived of its infective power, owing to the saprophytic restrictions under which it would be doomed to live. There seems to be little doubt that in the course of the next few years this statement will be put to the test in Europe, and that the presence or absence of an epidemic will depend upon the strictness with which preventive sanitary measures are enforced.

Some of the studies contained in the present volume have already been published in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, but they well merit reproduction in a more accessible form, and deserve the perusal and careful thought of port sanitary authorities and plague officers throughout the world. The book is dedicated to Mr. W. H. Power, C.B., and is well illustrated by photograms made by Mr. Albert Norman. There is no index.

The Nursing: the Feeding and Hygiene of Premature and Full-Term Infants. By Prof. Pierre Budin. Authorized Translation by Dr. W. J. Maloney, with an Introduction by Sir Alexander R. Simpson. (Caxton Publishing Company.)—This book tells, perhaps, more clearly than anything else the advance made in midwifery by following the advice of Pasteur and of Lister. The mother was formerly the sole object of care on the part of the practitioner; if her life could be saved, but little attention was paid to the offspring. "The stain of childbed taint" is almost a thing of the past: given a healthy mother and no complications, the medical man can secure a happy result. It has thus come about that he can now devote more attention to the child, and Prof. Budin is able to formulate rules for preserving the lives of the weaklings who perished under the old régime. Prof. Budin says that

"the mortality amongst the newly born even now, and in spite of public and individual hygiene, is such that one can say, without fear of contradiction, that an infant just born has less chance than a man of ninety of living a week, and than an octogenarian of living a year."

The statement is humiliating in the extreme, and it is as true for the large towns of England as it is for France. The cynic who asks about the advantage of rearing weaklings is well rebuked by Sir Alexander Simpson, who says:—

"On December 25, 1642, a widow at Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire, whose husband had died a few months after their marriage, gave premature birth to a posthumous male child. He was so weak that two women sent to fetch a tonic to revive him did not expect to find him alive on their return. He was so small that he could have been put into a quart mug, so in after days his mother told him. When he grew to manhood he saw an apple fall from a tree in the Woolsthorpe garden: he pondered the matter: by and by he propounded the law of gravitation. Sir Isaac Newton was rescued from his infant danger by his mother's love. But who may tell how many an undeveloped philosopher has perished from lack of an intelligent mother's care?"

Prof. Budin, who is Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Paris and Director of the Clinique Tarnier, formulates his results in three important sentences:—

(1) Strive to prevent the weakening becoming cold, as a fall in temperature may prove fatal. (2) Carefully supervise its feeding: underfeeding means inanition and attacks of cyanosis; overfeeding, digestive troubles and diarrhea. (3) Avoid absolutely all exposure to contagious affections."

The experience of the Clinique Tarnier shows that the weight of a child is a sure guide to its condition, and that the more a nursing mother is called upon to suckle, the more easily does she respond to the call made upon her. These conclusions are emphasized with such a wealth of detail that there can be no reasonable doubt of their truth. Indeed, it would be well if one of the English societies would have this book reduced to a popular form, that the information it contains might be disseminated amongst the people, for the greater part of the child mortality in this country is due to ignorance, and not to vice. Dr. Maloney has performed his task of translating Prof. Budin's lectures excellently, for his English is clear and idiomatic. The Caxton Publishing Company have produced the book well, and the numerous coloured diagrams are sharp and distinct. There is a sufficient index; and the metric system is made easy by a movable card of equivalent English weights and measures.

The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Edited by David Waterston. Sections IV. and V. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—The high standard seen in the preceding sections is kept up in the concluding numbers of this "Atlas of Anatomy." Section IV. contains fifty-one photographs, most of which are remarkably good, notably those depicting the fine dissections of the upper extremity. The sharpness of definition of the views in this section is even better than in some of the earlier ones. The section includes a series of views of the viscera from behind, which doubtless will prove of value to the physician as well as to the anatomist. Section V., which concludes this important work, illustrates the anatomy of the head and neck and the structure of the brain. Dr. Waterston has included a number of photographs dealing with the localization of the cerebral cortex with relation to the surface of the head. This series of views of dissections of the brain deserves special attention.

The "Atlas" is now complete, and, considered as a whole, it is bound to prove a most useful adjunct to the standard works on anatomy. The student will find it a great aid in the systematic study of the subject.

Brain and Personality; or, the Physical Relations of the Brain to the Mind. By W. Hanna Thomson, M.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—In this book Dr. Thomson makes a praiseworthy effort to teach the general reader the physical conditions under which we become thinking beings. With this object in view he gives an account of the physical basis of the mind, and tells of the relationship borne by the weight of the brain to the mental faculty. He also correlates many well-known facts in physiology with the results of clinical experience to show how the faculty of speech is carried out. By easy and gradual steps, with lucid illustrations and many analogies, some of which are pertinent and some rather strained, he brings his reader to the conclusion that conscious personality has a material organ to think with. This material organ is the brain, which exists in symmetrical halves.

But it is only one half of the brain which can be used for speech, or for recognizing or knowing anything which is seen or heard or touched, in the sense of the touch which is educated. All acquired human endowments, therefore, are attained by a modification of the material comprising the half of the brain which is educated for speech. Dr. Thomson mentions incidentally the very interesting case of Helen Keller, who at the age of seven years, being blind, deaf, and dumb, was dependent for all her information upon her smell, taste, and touch. On March 6th, 1887, she was first taught language by tracing on her palm the letters spelling the words "doll" and "cake." By March 31st she could trace on her hand eighteen nouns and three verbs, but with no knowledge of their meaning. On April 5th she was made to hold a mug at a pump, and as the cold water filled the mug and ran over her hand the letters w-a-t-e-r, which she had already learnt, were traced on the opposite palm. She instantly dropped the mug and stood as one transfixed. A new light came into her face, and she spelt "water" several times. The great step was gained when this blind, dumb, and deaf girl suddenly understood that the symbol traced on her hand meant water; and it is interesting to learn that she tried to teach her dog by tracing the same letters on its paws. Her progress was very rapid, and two years and a half later she was studying arithmetic, geography, zoology, and botany, and was reading general literature. She has since graduated with honours at the Radcliffe College. It is thus that Dr. Thomson, following the classical custom

pueris olim dant crustula blandi
Doctores elementa velint ut discere prima,
brings his readers through many thorny paths.

The book is printed in the United States, the illustrations are poor, and there is no index.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Home Life in Order; or, Personal and Domestic Hygiene. By Alfred T. Schofield. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This book deals with the anatomy and physiology of the human body; the elements of hygiene; sick nursing; and first aid. It is written by one who has had a long and successful experience as a lecturer on all these subjects, and who is therefore able to speak with authority. The information conveyed is just of the right sort, and expressed in the simplest language. The volume might well be used as a textbook, for too little is known by most people of the reasons for ill-health or the simple precautions to be taken for its avoidance. The most useful sections are undoubtedly those which deal with infancy, childhood, and "Health in Poor Homes." The text is elucidated by some diagrammatic sketches, which look as if they had been copied straight from the blackboard of the lecturer. The critical reader will notice a few blemishes which can easily be removed in a future edition. Dr. Schofield does not sufficiently emphasize (pp. 22 and 86) the importance of protoplasm in the actual manufacture of fat, but leads his readers to suppose that it is all absorbed from fat which has been already ingested; on p. 24 he speaks of serum when he should have written plasma; there are no gate-like valves to the stomach, as is implied on p. 83; nor is bile either a powerful antiseptic or a digester of fat. The action of the obliquus superior is not such as Dr. Schofield describes; and vessels are hermetically sealed, not "ceiled" (p. 195). The sections on typhoid and diphtheria

need recasting. In the one there are errors which obscure the sense; in the other it is made to appear that antitoxin is caught at girls' schools by kissing, and not diphtheria, as the author wishes to convey. A few strokes of the pen will easily remedy these small mistakes, and the book is good and trustworthy in every other respect.

Hermann von Helmholtz. By Leo Koenigsberger. Translated by Frances A. Welby. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—It is nearly four years since the appearance, in German, of the life of Hermann von Helmholtz by Dr. Koenigsberger. The English translation will be welcomed in this country by those who have not read this most interesting work in German. It has been slightly abridged, and is not, indeed, an exact reproduction of the original; but care has been taken to retain what is essential, and the work has therefore suffered but little. The translation has been carried out with skill, and the writing is on the whole good. It is only occasionally that, by some strange use of a word or an unusually involved construction, one is reminded of the German origin of the biography.

Hermann Helmholtz was born on August 31st, 1821, at Potsdam. His father had been a form master at the gymnasium in that town since the previous year, and was already gaining for himself a reputation as a teacher of no ordinary ability. His mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Penn, was the daughter of a Hanoverian artillery officer, and was descended in the male line from the famous Quaker William Penn. On her mother's side she was of Huguenot descent.

During the first eight years of his childhood Helmholtz suffered from ill-health, but at the age of nine he had sufficiently recovered to be able to enter the lowest form of the gymnasium, where he made rapid progress, though we are told "he was hampered by the want of a good memory for disconnected facts." By the age of thirteen he had, under his father's guidance, already extended his studies beyond the ordinary classical work of the school, and at that age began the study of mathematics and physics, which gradually absorbed more and more of his attention. At fifteen he had resolved to give his life to the study of science. His father's means were, however, too limited to allow young Helmholtz to devote himself exclusively to pure science, and accordingly he was obliged to take up the study of medicine. With this object he entered the Friedrich Wilhelm Institute of Medicine and Surgery at Berlin in 1837. Two years later he passed his *Abiturienten* examination with distinction, not only in mathematics, of which his treatment showed great "lucidity and grip," but also in many of the other subjects for which he presented himself; his knowledge of Greek, French, and Hebrew received the highest commendation. Happily, his training at school had not been one-sided, and throughout his life his work bears signs of his excellent education.

The next four years passed at the Friedrich Wilhelm Institute formed an important epoch in the life of Helmholtz. It was then that he made friendships with his distinguished teacher Johannes Müller, and with Brücke, Du Bois Raymond, and Koenigsberger. In spite of the large amount of work connected with his curriculum, Helmholtz found time in his leisure hours to devote himself to a study of logic, metaphysics, history, modern languages, and mathematics, and to cultivate a taste for music which was to serve him well later in his acoustical researches. His first con-

tribution to science, on 'The Structure of the Nervous System in Invertebrates,' was accepted as an inaugural dissertation for the Doctorate in 1842.

In 1843 Helmholtz entered upon his duties as assistant surgeon to the Royal Hussars at Potsdam, a position which he occupied till 1848. It was during these five years that his important researches on the relation between the work done and heat produced in muscular contraction were published, followed shortly by the famous treatise on 'The Conservation of Energy,' and such was the reputation which he thereby gained that in 1848 he was selected to fill the post of Teacher of Anatomy at the Academy of Arts in Berlin. On this account Helmholtz was relieved from the three years' military service for which he was still indentured, and entered on a civil career. A year later he was appointed Professor and Director of the Physiological Institute in Koenigsberg.

Helmholtz's removal to Koenigsberg was followed by a period of remarkable scientific activity. In rapid succession he published memoirs 'On Methods of measuring Small Intervals of Time and their Application to Physiological Purposes,' 'On the Ophthalmoscope,' and on the application of this instrument to 'The Investigation of the Retina,' and on the 'Theory of Compound Colours,' besides many other important contributions to science.

The description of Helmholtz's first visit to London in 1853 and of the meeting of the British Association held at Hull in that year is of special interest. In his letters to his wife he refers to his meetings with Faraday, Airy, Stokes, and many other distinguished English men of science of the day. This journey seems to have made a deep impression on Helmholtz, who took every subsequent opportunity of revisiting his scientific friends in England.

In 1855 he accepted the Chair of Physiology and Anatomy at Bonn, but removed thence after two years to Heidelberg as Professor of Physiology. At Bonn and Heidelberg Helmholtz began to turn his attention to investigations in mathematical physics, and a series of papers on hydrodynamics, acoustics, and optics followed. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Physics in Berlin. From this time onward he devoted himself almost entirely to physics. His works on electrodynamics, electrochemistry, and thermodynamics, which date from this period, are too well known to need more than a passing reference. During the last years of his life Helmholtz was relieved from the routine work of teaching by being appointed president of the newly founded Reichsanstalt. He died at Berlin in 1894, after an illness of two months' duration.

The Dominion of Man. By Ernest Protheroe. (Methuen.)—We are sorry that we cannot praise this book unreservedly. The opening chapter, with its imaginary journey in the sun's chariot, while not without ingenuity, irresistibly suggests a moving sun and a stationary earth. However, if we accept the metaphor, how does Mr. Protheroe, from the top of the Monument—that is, in lat. 51° N.—manage to see the "Sun god's chariot" advancing at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour? This is typical of the general carelessness of statement, for we can hardly suppose that the author is ignorant of the variation in length of degrees of longitude at different latitudes. Many other examples of a similar kind might be quoted to show how lacking is that grasp of general geographical principles essential to any scientific treatment of human

geography. In the chapter on climate we are told that "in Cumberland 180 inches of rain fall in a single year, while at Durham it may be as little as 17 inches." This excessive rainfall is recorded for the Sty Head Pass; but this is hardly the same thing as the statement in the text. Although the Tropic of Cancer crosses the Sahara and the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the deserts of South Africa and Australia, there is no qualification, in the section dealing with "vegetable zones," of the statements regarding the luxuriance of tropical vegetation. The author would hardly, if he had read the recent account (1904) of the sufferings and death of an exploring party in the forests of the Orinoco, have written that in the equatorial forests "nature is everywhere prodigally profuse, and nutritious food can be obtained for the mere gathering." We doubt if this was the experience of Stanley in his march through the forests of the Aruwimi. The statement that South Africa only requires a better supply of water to support millions of settlers should be qualified by a reference to the unfortunate fact that it lies in the same belt of deficient rainfall as Australia and parts of South America. It seems doubtful to us that "Australia offers an opportunity for expansion almost without a counterpart in the history of colonization." The present population is certainly far too small, but only the marginal area is suited for dense settlement. Artesian wells have extended the stock-raising area, but there is no evidence that the supply is permanent, and some experts deprecate the use of artesian water for agricultural irrigation. It may be true that even the most savage tribes have recourse to rude agriculture, but some evidence should be adduced, as the point is disputed. It is not correct to say that the cocoa-nut palm, the date palm, the sago palm, the bread fruit, and the banana usually grow wild. Several of them require, it is true, a minimum of cultivation, but the date is generally encouraged by careful irrigation, often aided by artificial fertilization. Those chapters are best in which the author follows standard authorities, supplementing them with a number of fresh and generally apt illustrations. Some acknowledgment of these obligations should have been made in the preface, for in the absence of this the author is in danger of receiving more credit for originality than is due to him. Notwithstanding its defects, the book should be useful for illustrative detail to teachers who have had a sound training in geography; for others it is not without its pitfalls.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 14.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Dale, as Local Secretary for Hampshire, sent a report on certain alterations and repairs lately undertaken at Mottisfont Abbey, which had resulted in the discovery of many mediæval features. These had been identified by Mr. Hope, who showed that the main part of the existing house was the nave and crossing of the monastic church, and that the pulpitum at the west of the quire was still in existence as an internal division of the house. Remains of the claustral buildings also existed, and their general arrangement could be laid down with some certainty. A recent removal of turf had revealed parts of the chapter-house, parlour, and dormer, and these, together with the rest of the buildings, had been examined and measured by Mr. C. R. Peers in the autumn of 1906.—Mr. Peers then read a paper, illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Dale, on the buildings at Mottisfont, giving an historical introduction to the subject, and exhibiting a plan of the mediæval buildings as far as they have been uncovered. The church has been reduced to a rectangle 135 ft. by

34 ft., the presbytery with its chapels, the north transept, and the north chapel of the nave being destroyed at the Suppression. The earliest work appears at the east end, dating from the last decade of the twelfth century; and at the west of the church the arcade on the south wall is some few years later, showing the gradual progress of the building. Many original features are hidden by panelling, but the most interesting relic is the pulpitum at the west of the choir, which remains virtually intact, and bears the arms of Brewer, the founder; Patrick Chaworth and the Earl of Lancaster, patrons; and Huttoft, Sheriff of Southampton in 1521, and probably the benefactor who gave the money for the pulpitum. The lately exposed chapter-house was of early thirteenth-century date, vaulted in three spans, with marble columns and capitals; and next to it was the parlour, which showed the unusual feature of a doorway from the dormer subvault, apparently connected with a day-stair from the dormer which communicated with the parlour, and not, as usual, directly with the cloister. The north end only of the dormer subvault is now to be seen, the remainder, together with the frater and warming-house on the south of the cloister, being as yet unexcavated. The infirmary buildings probably lie to the south of the main block, but their site is not certain. The ground story of the western range, with the outer parlour, is in a very good state of preservation, covered with a ribbed vault of four bays. The floor-level in all the claustral buildings has been raised, probably on account of the liability to floods which the lowness of the site entails. The present house is in the main of eighteenth-century date, but contains some sixteenth-century work, probably done by Lord Sandys, to whom the place was granted in 1536; and with little difficulty much more old work might be revealed.—Mr. W. H. Aymer Vallance exhibited a bronze casting inlaid with silver, found at Canterbury some years ago, apparently the pinnacle of a censer of twelfth-century work. He also exhibited portions of a board with sockets and candle-holders on the upper edge, and rude arcading on each side, from Doddington Church, Kent, perhaps part of a rood or candle-beam of the early years of the thirteenth century.—Mr. J. W. Laver exhibited a number of clay objects of unknown use, found on the site of a Roman villa at Grimston, Norfolk.—Mr. A. J. Copeland exhibited a Roman iron key with bronze handle, found at Canterbury.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 21.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. H. A. Soames was elected a Fellow.—Mr. C. Vinter exhibited specimens in gold and silver of the medal awarded to the Nottingham Troop of Yeomanry by Lord Newark on the occasion of its disbandment, May 13, 1802. Gold medals were awarded to the officers and non-commissioned officers, and silver to the privates.—Sir Augustus Prevost showed a medal commemorating the passing of the Free Trade Bill in 1846, having on the obverse the portrait of Sir Robert Peel, and on the reverse those of Wilson, Villiers, Cobden, and Bright.—Mr. Percy H. Webb read the first portion of a paper on 'The Coinage of Carausius.' He introduced the subject with an historical summary of the career of this Romano-British monarch as detailed by ancient Roman writers, the panegyrists, and in English and Scottish chronicles. The evidence of the last Mr. Webb was disposed to accept with a certain amount of reserve, yet he could not consider that their account could be treated as purely imaginary. Mr. Webb then analyzed the various finds of coins which had occurred in England and in France and other portions of the Continent. The preponderance was naturally with this country, over 200 coins of Carausius having occurred in the hoard found in 1873 near Selborne, Hants. The evidence of the coins appeared to show that Carausius's invasion of Britain was not a matured scheme, but that his assumption of the purple was due to the sudden hostile action of Diocletian and Maximian. The portraits on the coins of Carausius confirm somewhat the records of the historians, who state that he was of low birth, "vilem natus"; but the features, though somewhat coarse, are those of one shrewd, energetic, determined, and by no means devoid of humour and kindness. In illustration of his paper Mr. Webb showed a series of coins of Carausius, and Mr. Willoughby Gardner brought others, which had

been recently found near Orme's Head, in North Wales.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 21.—Prof. A. W. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. J. Lister and Mr. J. S. Gardiner were admitted Fellows.—Mr. C. E. Fryer was elected a Fellow.—The meeting was devoted to papers relating to the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1905, the first being 'Description of the Expedition: I. Introduction. II. History and Equipment of the Expedition. III. Résumé of the Voyage and Work—Part I. Colombo to Mauritius,' by Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner and Mr. C. Foster Cooper.—The six following papers were communicated by Mr. Stanley Gardiner: 'Land Nemerteans with a Note on the Distribution of the Group,' by Mr. R. C. Punnett; 'Land Crustacea,' by Mr. L. A. Borradaile; 'Hymenoptera,' by Mr. P. Cameron; 'Dragon-Flies,' by Mr. F. F. Laidlow; 'Chagomis des Seychelles, Amiranites, Farquhar, et Chagos,' déterminées par H. A. Forel; and 'Pycnogonida,' by Prof. G. H. Carpenter. The last paper was 'Aves,' by Dr. H. F. Gadow and Mr. Stanley Gardiner. The following took part in the discussion on this series of papers: Dr. C. W. Andrews (visitor), the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Dr. W. T. Calman, Mr. L. A. Borradaile (visitor), Prof. C. Stewart, and Mr. W. G. Freeman.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 20.—Dr. H. R. Mill, President, in the chair.—Mr. Edward Mawley presented his Report on the Phenological Observations made during 1906 by observers in various parts of the British Isles. The most noteworthy features of the weather of the phenological year ending November, 1906, as affecting vegetation, were the dry period lasting from the beginning of June until the end of September, and the great heat and dryness of the air during the last few days in August and the first few days in September. Wild plants came into flower in advance of their usual dates until about the middle of April, after which time they were as a rule to about the same extent late. Such early spring immigrants as the swallow, cuckoo, and nightingale reached these islands somewhat behind their average dates. The only deficient farm crop, to take the country as a whole, was that of hay, all the others being more or less over average. The yield of apples was about average in all but the north of England and in Scotland, where there was a very scanty crop. Pears and plums were everywhere very deficient, whereas all the small fruits yielded moderately well. As regards the farm crops, the past year proved even a more bountiful one than that of 1905.—Mr. Richard Inwards read a paper on 'The Metric System in Meteorology,' in which he called attention to the advisability of the adoption of some uniform system by all the meteorological observers upon the globe.

HISTORICAL.—Feb. 21.—Annual Meeting.—The Rev. Dr. Hunt, President, in the chair.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Mr. E. G. Hoare were elected Fellows.—The Rev. Dr. Cunningham was elected a Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Pelham.—The President delivered his annual address, dealing with the transfer of the Society's rooms to Gray's Inn, the increase of the library and the need of still further additions, and the heavy losses sustained during the year by the deaths of M. Auguste Sorel, Miss Bateson, Prof. Maitland, and Prof. Pelham. The Annual Report of the Council was presented and passed.

HELLENIC.—Feb. 19.—Prof. P. Gardner, President, in the chair.—After the President had referred, in feeling terms, to the great loss sustained by the Society, and by the cause of learning in general, through the death of Prof. Henry Pelham, Mrs. S. Arthur Strong read a paper, communicated by Prof. Josef Strzygowski, of Graz, on 'A Sarcophagus of the Sidamara Type in the Collection of Sir Frederick Cook, Bart., at Doughty House, Richmond, and on the Influence of Stage Architecture upon the Art of Antioch.' The sarcophagus, which was first identified by Mrs. Strong, is only preserved in fragments, but artistically it is the finest of the sarcophagi of the Sidamara type, thus called from the provenance, near Konia in

Lycaonia, of the largest and most perfectly preserved of the known examples. According to Prof. Strzygowski, who first drew attention to this class of Greco-Asiatic sarcophagi in his 'Orient oder Rom' (1901), the Richmond example offers fresh and decisive proof of the importance of the great Greco-Oriental centres of Asia Minor and Syria, such as Seleucia on the Tigris, and Antioch, the Seleucid capital of Syria. The pillared arcades ending in niche form, common to all the Sidamara group, derive from Mesopotamia; the peculiar style of sculpture, in which sharp contrasts of light and dark, obtained by the borer, take the place of the diffused light and shadow of classic sculpture, is akin to systems of decoration observed in a number of Asia Minor sites, e.g., on the facade of Mschatta lately removed from 'the land of Moab' to Berlin, and on sculptured fragments from the theatre of Ephesus. The figures placed in the niches, however, are imitated from pure classic models. The female figures, for instance, can be traced back to the 'Mourners' of the famous sarcophagus found at Sidon, on the Syrian coast, and to the Veiled Matron from Herculaneum, at Dresden. The nude male figures resemble Praxitelean types like the Hermes of Olympia. The most suggestive part of the paper dealt with the derivation of the architectural setting of the five figures which usually adorn the long sides of these sarcophagi (three figures each within a pillared niche, and a figure in each interspace). The arrangement recurs on the ivory throne of St. Maximian at Ravenna, on the front panel of which we see John the Baptist flanked by two Evangelists on each side of him. The magnificent ivory diptych with the Archangel Michael in the British Museum shows a similar composition for one figure in front of a doorway. But the archangel stands on five steps, and thus gives the clue to the whole of this system of decoration. It is derived from a type of stage architecture imitated at Pompeii in wall-paintings of the fourth style, where figures are placed at the top of short flights of steps, either between columns or within the intercolumniations. Thus the archangel stands like an actor on the stage, and the connecting link that unites the ivory diptych, the saints of the Ravenna throne, and the five figures of the long side of an Asia Minor sarcophagus to the aforementioned Pompeian painting, is the ancient *proscenium* or *scena frons*. This too, as the theologian Karl Holl had already pointed out, was the origin of the *Ikonostasis* of the Orthodox Church, certain characters of whose litany, such as the *τιμοῖς*, were themselves none other than the acts of the Hellenic drama. The Pompeian paintings of the fourth style can be traced back to Antioch, and to that same art centre Prof. Strzygowski himself had previously referred the ivory diptych and the throne of St. Maximian. The Greco-Asiatic character of the sarcophagi, and at the same time their dependence on stage architecture, being undoubted, we obtain a compact little group of monuments all deriving directly from the art of Antioch, where we may suppose that painting and sculpture, precisely as in Japan at certain periods, remained under the influence of scenic architecture.—In the discussion which followed the paper Miss Gertrude Bell cited in support of Prof. Strzygowski's theory the façades at Amman and at other Syrian sites, and dwelt on the necessity of excavating these sites, and also of forming in England a collection of examples of Greco-Oriental architecture, such as that now exhibited in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin. Sir Henry Howorth thought that Seleucia, which was destroyed comparatively early, could scarcely have had the influence claimed for it by Prof. Strzygowski; but he felt inclined to agree as to the importance of Antioch, whose long and brilliant career could be in a measure reconstituted from literary evidence and from a long series of coins. Mr. A. H. Smith thought that Prof. Strzygowski had scarcely brought forward sufficiently strong arguments in favour of the Asia Minor provenance of these sarcophagi as against those who claim the series for Rome or Italy. The President, in conclusion, thanked Mrs. Strong for having given the Society the opportunity of hearing such an interesting paper.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 20.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Royal Museum, Berlin, and Messrs. W. B. Gibbons, K. P. Vaughan-Morgan, and J. H. Tyars were

elected to membership.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morison read a paper on 'The Influence of War on the Coinage of England,' in which he traced the close connexion between the legends and devices of the money and passing constitutional changes in the history of England. In illustration of this subject the author, Mr. Bernard Roth, and Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited a large series of coins.—Mr. Nathan Heywood contributed a paper on 'The Coins of the Ionian State,' with special reference to the nineteenth century, and exhibited a selection of the coinage.—In a note on the Irish copper pieces known as 'St. Patrick's Pence,' Mr. W. Sharp Ogden put forward the suggestion that they were issued for political purposes, and that their legends would bear a double interpretation.—An autograph album presented to the Society by Mr. T. A. Carlyon was exhibited, in which Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had written their signatures.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner exhibited specimens of the coins of Carausius recently found on the Little Orme, North Wales; Mr. L. A. Lawrence, three varieties of the pennies of Edward the Confessor; Mr. A. H. Baldwin, a seventeenth-century token issued by Samuel Benet for his coach between the Queen's Head, Windsor, and the Eagle and Child in the Strand; and Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, coins of the Ionian Isles and Richard Greenwood's seventeenth-century token of Dublin.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
—Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Connaught Bridge, Natal,' Mr. E. J. Stead.
- TUES.** Aristotelian, 8.—'Humanism and Humanism,' Dr. F. C. S. Schiller.
- WED.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Romanesque Ornament,' Lecture II., Mr. F. H. Jackson, (Cantor Lecture).
- THURS.** Royal Institutions, 3.—'The Visual Apparatus of Man and Animals,' Lecture IV., Prof. W. Stirling.
—Society of Arts, 4.30.—'British Malaya,' Sir W. H. Treacher, (Coley's Lecture).
- FRI.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion 'On the Limits of Thermal Efficiency in Internal-combustion Motors,' Paper on 'The Construction of Overhead Electric Transmission-Lines,' Mr. A. P. Trotter.
- SAT.** Zoological Institute, 4.—'Consecration Crosses and the Ritual connected with them,' Rev. E. S. Dwick.
- SUN.** Entomological, 8.—'The Life-History of *Tetropium gabrielii* Weise,' Rev. G. A. Crawshay; 'Revision of the Chelisochidae of Fortescue,' Mr. M. Burr; 'Descriptions of some New Butterflies from Tropical Africa,' Mr. H. H. Drury.
- MON.** Society of Arts, 8.—'The Discovery of the South-Eastern Coal-field,' Prof. W. B. Dawkins.
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Old Dutch Painting and Painters,' Lecture II., Dr. W. Martin.
- WED.** Archaeological Institute, 4.—'Consecration Crosses and the Ritual connected with them,' Rev. E. S. Dwick.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Transmission of Electrical Energy by Direct Current on the Series System,' Mr. J. S. Highfield.
- FRI.** Linnean, 8.—'Notes on the Development of the Frog,' Miss M. F. S. Bristow; 'Parasitic Fishes,' Prof. E. B. Poulton; 'The Specific Point in the Colour-Adjustment of the Chameleon,' Prof. E. B. Poulton; 'On the Occurrence of *Sporularia athenaeus*, Heldr., and *Sart.*, and *Agrostis verticillata*, Vill., in the Channel Islands,' Mr. G. C. Druse.
- SAT.** Chemical, 8.30.—'The Constitution of Chaulmoogra and F. B. Power; and a Paper by Messrs. M. Barrowcliff and F. B. Jackson.
- SUN.** Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—Election of Fellows.
- MON.** Astronomical, 5.
- TUES.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Corrigations on Trams,' Prof. A. T. Arnall, (Student Meeting).
- WED.** Physical, 8.—'The Rate of Recovery of Residual Charge in Electric Condensers,' Prof. Trouton and Mr. Russ; 'Experimental Mathematics,' Mr. Pichon; 'An Instrument to determine Families of Equiangular Spirals,' Mr. Blakeley; 'A Microscope,' Mr. Robert.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Certain Seasonal Diseases of the Sheep, and the Means of preventing Them,' Prof. D. J. Hamilton.
- FRI.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Rontgen, Cathode, and Positive Rays,' Lecture IV., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

M. HENRI MOISSAN, who died last week, was one of the most distinguished French chemists of modern times. He was born in Paris in 1852, and, after studying at the School of Pharmacy, became Professor of Toxicology in 1886, and, three years later, of Mineral Chemistry. In 1900 he was appointed Professor of General Chemistry at the Sorbonne and Director of the Institute of Applied Chemistry. When still a young man he made important discoveries on the isolation of fluorine, and more recently on the production of "real diamonds," as well as in other departments of chemical science. For these researches he received the Nobel Prize only a few weeks ago. He lectured at the Royal Institution in 1897, and again last year: in 1905 he was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society. His published works include 'Le Fluor,' 1885; 'Recherches sur l'Isolement du Fluor,' 1888; 'Le Nickel,' in collabora-

tion with Ouvrard, 1896; and 'Le Fluor et ses Composées,' 1900. He was a member of the French Academies of Sciences and Medicine.

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN, whose Himalayan exploits were recently described in *The Athenæum*, are on their way to Europe after paying a visit to Mysore. Mrs. Workman has engaged to give a course of lectures before a certain number of German scientific societies.

The Calcutta Englishman gives some fuller particulars, from a communication from the traveller himself, of Dr. Sven Hedin's journey from Chinese Turkestan diagonally across Tibet, than have yet been published, although the telegraph has since informed us of the traveller's safe arrival at Shigatse. He is stated to have met with many strange and picturesque adventures during a journey of 840 miles through entirely unknown country. This description may require modification. Dr. Sven Hedin is reported to have lost all his transport animals, but not a single man. He has discovered many new lakes, rivers, mountain ranges, and goldfields, the geographical results being rich beyond all expectation. Four lakes were sounded in a boat or on the ice, and the explorer and his companions had some narrow escapes from storms on the lakes. Dr. Sven Hedin praises his Ladaki servants and companions, who behaved magnificently, and concludes his letter with these words: "This is the most extraordinary and wonderful journey I have ever made in Asia since I started twenty-two years ago." He was stopped by some Tibetans on the shores of Ngongse Tso on January 11th, but two days later was allowed to proceed.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. H. C. Russell, F.R.S., who was for more than thirty years Director of the Sydney Observatory, a position which he resigned about a year ago. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1871, and, making a tour of Europe a few years afterwards, was present at the bicentenary celebration of the foundation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in 1876.

THE sun will be vertical over the equator about half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 21st inst., which day is therefore that of the vernal equinox in the northern hemisphere, and of the autumnal in the southern. The moon will be new at 6h. 5m. (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 14th, and full at 7h. 44m. on the evening of the 29th. She will be nearest the earth on the morning of the 9th. The planet Mercury is at greatest western elongation from the sun early this morning, and will be visible in the evening until about the 9th, situated in the constellation Pisces; he will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 18th, and become visible in the morning about the 27th. Venus is still brilliant in the morning, but diminishing in brightness; she is now in the eastern part of Sagittarius, moving in a north-easterly direction, and will pass during the month through Capricornus into Aquarius, being about 12° due south of a Aquarii on the 31st. Mars is situated in the constellation Scorpio, and will enter Sagittarius about the end of the month; he continues to increase in brightness, will be near the moon on the morning of the 7th, and due south at 6 o'clock on that of the 11th. Jupiter, in the north-western part of Gemini, will remain a conspicuous object during the month until considerably past midnight, being due south at 7 o'clock in the evening on the 9th, and afterwards earlier. Saturn is not visible this month, being at conjunction with the sun on the 9th.

THREE more new planets are announced as having been photographically discovered at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg: one by Herr Lohnert on the 10th ult., and two by Herr Kopff on the 11th.

A PRELIMINARY catalogue of the late Dr. Isaac Roberts's collection of photographs of celestial regions and objects is published in No. 4154 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. It contains a list of 2,485 original negatives, taken partly by Roberts himself, and partly under his supervision by his assistant, Mr. W. S. Franks, F.R.A.S., from 1885 to 1889 at Maghull, Liverpool, and from 1890 to 1894 at Crowborough, Sussex. A complete list will follow as a separate publication, in accordance with the wishes and instructions of the deceased; and, as the number of copies of this will be very limited, it is requested that the observatories and astronomers who are specially interested in photographic astronomy will send in their names as early as possible to the widow, Madame Dorothea Isaac-Roberts, at Château Rosa-Bonheur, By-Thomery, S. et M., France.

PROF. BARNARD, of the Yerkes Observatory, spent part of the summer of 1905 at the solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution on Mount Wilson, California, which is under the direction of Prof. Hale, and stands at an elevation of 6,000 ft. above the sea-level. Lately, whilst examining some photographs taken there on July 22nd, 1905, Prof. Barnard found trails of a comet which appears to have escaped all other observation, or even photographic registration. The place was in the constellation Sagittarius, and the trails were conspicuous.

ALTHOUGH the attempts to observe the solar eclipse of the 14th of January in the zone of totality were complete failures, owing to the state of the sky, some photographs were obtained at Dehra Dun, India, where there was a large partial eclipse. When the shadow passed, a drop of 4° took place in the temperature, and the planet Venus became distinctly visible to the naked eye. Not much hope is entertained of getting observations of the next total eclipse of the sun, which will be due on January 3rd, 1908, and have a maximum duration of more than four minutes, because the central line only crosses land over some very small islands in the Pacific Ocean.

FINE ARTS

The Royal Collection of Paintings.—Vol. II. Windsor Castle. Published by Command of His Majesty King Edward VII. With Eighty Photogravures, and Descriptive Text by Lionel Cust, M.V.O. (Heinemann.)

THE Royal collection of paintings at Windsor Castle has not the unity or the homogeneity of a great collection formed by a single connoisseur. It has not even so much as the collection at Buckingham Palace, where George IV.'s influence predominates, the mark of any single selective mind. Rather it has grown accidentally by the accretion of pictures removed from other more deliberately planned Royal collections. This is due to the fact that Windsor has not often been a favourite residence of royalty. The nucleus of the pictures comes from Charles II., who removed to Windsor a few belonging to his father and recovered

after the dispersion under the Commonwealth. Many of these were, however, taken away in William III.'s reign; and it was not till George IV.'s reign that Windsor was again fitted out for a Royal residence, and this time on a more worthy scale than before. A striking feature of the new arrangements of the Castle was the creation of the Waterloo Chamber, and its decoration by Lawrence with portraits of the great statesmen concerned in the political struggle with Napoleon. This forms, as Mr. Cust truly says, the greatest monument to Lawrence's genius, and at the same time is a proof of George IV.'s wisdom and perspicacity as a patron of art; so that here, as in the Buckingham Palace collection, though to a less degree and in a different way, we feel that the patronage that has left the most decided impress upon the collection is that of George IV.

Holbein, Van Dyck, and Lawrence are the three masters whom one must go to Windsor to study. It is true that there are, in a small and ill-lighted antechamber, some curious portraits of the sixteenth century in which other influences than that of Holbein predominate. We wish that Mr. Lionel Cust had seen his way to reproduce a few of the best of these, such as the Lord Darnley, the Mary of Hungary, and the Margaret of Burgundy, the last in a style which recalls the Maître de Moulins, though by an inferior hand. These pictures have at least an historical interest, and they are somewhat difficult to see in the position they now hold. While we are occupied upon the ungracious task of asking for more, we wish we might have had reproductions of, and the benefit of Mr. Cust's opinion on, the portrait ascribed to Del Sarto, and a very curious Italian portrait of a man with a gloved hand, which struck us at first sight as possibly being by Savoldo, but which is in any case one of the more notable works in the picture gallery. But with some other exceptions which we shall notice later there are few important pictures in the collection which are not reproduced in this sumptuous portfolio.

In reviewing on December 2nd, 1905, the first volume of this work, which dealt with Buckingham Palace, we praised the thoroughness of the work, both as regards the photogravures and the scholarly precision of Mr. Lionel Cust's text. We can only reiterate the same praise as regards the present volume. The photogravures seem to us to leave nothing to be desired either in precision of detail or richness of tone, and Mr. Cust tells us exactly what we want to know in the fly-leaf appended to each reproduction. He is, moreover, as much an historian as an art critic, and the concise biographies of the sitters show a keen appreciation of historical perspective. He has an eye for the characteristic in personality as well as in painting, and his short and dryly humorous comments give life to the bare facts of biography, and place before the unlearned or forgetful reader exactly what is needful for a full apprecia-

tion of the historical significance of the works of art.

In the matter of pure art criticism there are not many points of great difficulty or absorbing interest. The strange and curious picture, however, of 'Duke Federigo da Montefeltro and his Son listening to a Lecture' stands almost alone in the painting of the fifteenth century for its peculiar mixture of the monumental and genre styles, and its use of a chiaroscuro which seems to anticipate far later developments of the art. Mr. Cust here inclines to the attribution to Justus of Ghent, a Fleming already strongly Italianized, rather than to the old ascription to Melozzo da Forli, and we think that his is probably the correct view. He is surely equally right in refusing the name of Titian to the 'Madonna and Child, with a kneeling Donor,' though, as he truly says, it is in every detail entirely Titianesque. Why, by the way, was not the interesting and puzzling portrait of Titian himself with a Venetian senator, also by some nameless and skilful imitator of the master's style, included in the series?

The Italian School is not strongly represented at Windsor, though the Frangiabigio is a masterpiece by an artist who, if he had only had as much talent as he had poetical and psychological feeling, would certainly have ranked among the highest. The Parmigiano is also a splendid example.

The Holbeins scarcely need much discussion: they are all certain and unquestionable, and the 'Dierich Born' is one of the painter's finest creations. A curious problem arises, however, as to who was the painter who succeeded him at Court after his death in 1543. There are at Windsor three portraits of 'Henry VIII.', 'Princess Elizabeth,' and 'Edward VI.', all by one hand, and evidently painted at Court between 1543 and 1550. The style shows already that degradation of taste which had set in before Holbein's death, and which insisted on a meticulous exposition of detail, to the detriment of all larger qualities. But the artist is still a highly capable, though soulless craftsman, and beneath a general conformity to the Holbeinesque one can trace some of the characteristics of the contemporary French manner. The suggestion which Mr. Cust makes that this unknown Court painter was Corneille de Lyon is highly ingenious, because the period when the portraits were executed coincides with a short time when we have no record of the artist in France; but there is nothing definite enough in the style to determine the matter on internal evidence, and we must endorse Mr. Cust's reservations until some documentary evidence comes to our aid.

The portraits of himself and his wife by Joos van Cleve are of great importance—owing to their indisputable authenticity—as a point of departure for the study of the artist, and the portrait of the woman shows him as a very remarkable artist

when at his best. The fact that one of the few worthy successors of Holbein found no patronage in England shows once more how little appreciation there was for anything but miniature-like finish at this period.

Of the early Netherlandish School there is scarcely anything of importance, except the splendid portrait by Quentin Matsys and the altarpiece by Jean Provost. A florid and overladen picture of 'The Calling of Matthew' recalls Bernard van Orley, but is no doubt rightly ascribed by Mr. Cust to one of the many Flemish artists who practised in Spain.

The later Flemish School is, of course, magnificently represented by Rubens and Van Dyck. Rubens's portrait of himself is amazingly brilliant, though anything but profound. The portrait of a lady is extremely puzzling. There seems to be cogent documentary evidence that it represents Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife, and yet, while all other likenesses of her have a marked and easily distinguished personality, this entirely disagrees with them. It lacks the peculiar *retroussé* effect of the eyes and corners of the mouth, and the hair is not only differently dressed, but also shows a different character and growth. The fact that it passed at one time as Hélène Fourment is a sufficient indication of the difficulty. Moreover, the style would suggest a later date for its execution than that of Isabella's death. Frankly, we believe that this lady is neither Isabella Brant nor Hélène Fourment, and that some error will be discovered in the documentary evidence upon which the description is based.

Of the two Rubens landscapes, 'Summer' and 'Winter,' the former has been selected for reproduction. Both are superb, but we could have wished that if a choice had to be made, it should have fallen upon the 'Winter,' representing Rubens, as it does, in an unusual mood. It has a stern unflinching realism which reminds one almost of Breughel. The problem of the Balthazar Gerbier picture is excellently expounded in Mr. Cust's note to the Windsor version.

In treating of the Van Dycks Mr. Cust is upon ground that he has made peculiarly his own, and his conclusions seem to be entirely justified. We agree with him in considering the Windsor version of 'The Children of Charles I.' to be the best of the existing examples.

Rembrandt is seen at Windsor in his least interesting phase. The portrait of his mother is one of the best authenticated pictures extant, since it came into Charles I.'s collection in the artist's lifetime; and yet how glad one would be, for Rembrandt's sake, if it could be relegated to Dow! Certainly Dow might plead this in extenuation of his worst confessions.

In the British School Lawrence, as we have said, predominates, and next to him comes Gainsborough, for Reynolds was always at his worst in his dealings with royalty. The magical sketch of a

'Diana and Actaeon,' the exquisite study for the Hertford House 'Perdita,' and 'The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland in the Park' are all here, and are among the most purely beautiful of Gainsborough's works. That the Prince Regent bought the first of these is no bad measure of his genuine feeling for art, for it is a work of pure artistic expression, with no concessions to the demands of illustration.

Of the Lawrences we have already spoken; and to the Detailles, Constants, and their kindred Mr. Cust appends notices of such good judgment combined with discretion that it would be futile to add here to his remarks. Altogether the volume is an admirable piece of work, and one on which all concerned in its production are to be congratulated.

THE WORK OF THE LATE ROBERT BROUARD, A.R.S.A.

We approach this exhibition at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club with very mingled feelings. But for his tragic and most regretted death, here was a painter who might be called a favourite of fortune by comparison with other men of equal gifts whose claim to recognition the public is slow to acknowledge; yet even here, where recognition has fallen on genuine talent, it has somehow failed to do much for that talent's happiest expansion.

Any one who has had anything to do with the management of an art school has been struck by the occasional phenomenon of a student who is immediately and miraculously successful. He is not always a youth of exceptional mental powers, but what powers he has centre, with singular aptitude, round the business of painting. By comparison with the older students alongside of him he appears preternaturally sophisticated and experienced; achieves effects at once with the ease of a man who has been painting all his life; and has but to glance at a picture in a gallery to return home and straight away paint something excessively like it, with an ease humiliating to the slower mind that produced the original work. Mr. Brough would seem to have belonged to this class of young artist, and some of his early studies, such as his own portrait (No. 20) or *A Patient Sitter* (37), show a precocious technical gift which is marvellous, while at the same time they have a seriousness and sense of beauty that do not always go with such facility. Greater beauty, in fact, than is displayed in these little works he hardly attained later, except, perhaps, in the Tate Gallery canvas and in another picture we recall as exhibited previously at a Portrait Painters' Exhibition—a bust portrait, if we remember rightly, of the gentleman then editing *Black and White*, which, with more structural power than was usual with him at that period, had an impalpable delicacy of handling.

Up to this point his development had been swift, but entirely healthy, resulting in a kind of painting somewhat slight and flimsy, but of singular charm and distinction, and such as no one working in England at the time compassed. With the appearance, however, of the picture now at Millbank success came to him, and with success a comparative plenty of commissions. One might have had misgivings as to the power of his rather slender technique to meet a demand for rapid production, but no one could have been prepared for the suddenness and completeness of the *débâcle*. Of the

study and Rowland among Brough's thoughts of his work of art.

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pictures which immediately followed, none was very good, and the worst were deplorable, the artist's brilliant colour and facile execution degenerating into a mess of jammy colour churned up by a mass of flaccid curly brushwork running in mechanical rivulets in every direction.

In this abyss he seems to have looked about for any method—no matter what—which would give him a trustworthy grip on actuality, and, like many of his contemporaries, chose Mr. Sargent for his model. In the acquisition of Mr. Sargent's method he made steady progress to the end, painting several dull pictures, but ultimately—in a portrait, for example, like that of Baron Torphichen—offering something that might well pass for a genuine Sargent, if not for one of that painter's most inspired works. Yet while the best of these later portraits have a grasp of the obvious constructive facts of the sitters' physiognomy which is entirely creditable, and while they are even in this respect superior to Mr. Brough's early work, they decisively cannot compare with that early work in its possession of his truly personal qualities, that superficial fineness of workmanship whereby he evokes in one or two pictures souvenirs at once of Fragonard and of Whistler. Of course, it is possible that, had he been spared to continue his career to a normal length, this influence of Mr. Sargent—which seemed about to swamp alike his personal qualities and defects beneath a tolerably high level of impersonal capacity—would have turned out to be only a phase in his development; but nothing in this exhibition suggests the coming of a change, or hints at a dissatisfaction with actuality that might have turned him to the pursuit of beauty.

Certain of the pictures here may be noted as modifying, while they do not fundamentally change, this our general view of the course of Mr. Brough's development. The portrait of Miss Alice Crombie (6) is an example of an early picture in which he anticipates to some extent the force of his later manner. With the exception of a badly painted arm, it is a very satisfactory portrait. So also is the genial John Donald (7) hung next to it, in which the compelling humour and strong character of the sitter prevent the picture from being a mere show portrait. In this, however, as in much of his later work, there is a slight tendency to see the modelling in bits, and thus to overdo it. The facture is large enough, if big brushes can make it so; but the thing is not broadly seen. The ladies' portraits on the same wall are not happy examples, but the Dr. Watson Geddie (16), if rather dirty in colour, is honestly painted; while the Right Hon. Sir Rowland Vaughan Williams (12) is an interesting transitional work in which, at the beckoning of Mr. Sargent, the artist was fighting manfully out of the slough of his ruined first style.

A much finer example of about the same period is Mrs. Milne of Kinloch (44). Here the flesh tints have still a little of that jamminess in which the painter had inexplicably sunk when overwhelmed by success, but there remains a worthy portrait of a dignified gentlewoman of no little charm. The brushwork has still the impromptu eloquence that belongs to the time when the solution of technical problems had the zest of original discovery, and it is very different from that of his later portraits, when, following apparently the practice of a greater portrait painter, he strove, by placing his sitters always in the same light, to reduce the rendering of the planes of a head to a trustworthy system. On the other hand, the head of Miss Dolly Crombie (40) shows what coarse and brutal painting

he could produce when that sympathy with the sitter which in those days took the place of exact knowledge failed him for the nonce. The rest of the picture is brilliant, if slightly garish in colour, and evidently inspired by the late Mr. Arthur Melville; indeed, we might almost hazard a guess as to the particular picture, and date this work from the exhibition of Melville's 'Mrs. Graham Robertson.'

Of the three great canvases which occupy the centre places of this room, *The Spanish Shawl* (45) is pure Sargent, and a subject after that most able painter's own heart. This suitability of theme makes it preferable to other of Mr. Brough's essays in the same manner that are really just as well painted. The *George Alexander* (29) is in Mr. Sargent's manner, but with a fund of that liquid painting that was Mr. Brough's special field, and the blend results in a flamboyant juiciness not perhaps unsuitable to sentimental romance. It infallibly either wins you wholly or repels, according to the temperament of the beholder. Such handling is more agreeable in lighter work like the semi-draped *Study* (42), which has something of the charm of eighteenth-century French decoration. The third of these great canvases, *The Marquess of Linlithgow* (3), has a hard and worldly brilliance that recalls Lawrence. Sir Thomas had his moments when he was the peer of such great men as Reynolds and Gainsborough, but with the bulk of his work the best of Mr. Brough's may not unfitly be compared.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that can be truthfully said as to the tendency of artistic societies to deteriorate, we should be sorry to see these institutions (which always in some measure invite approach by artists who have nothing but their talent to recommend them) replaced altogether by the admittedly mercenary art dealer. It is true that in individual cases the latter may be the enlightened artistic impresario, while the corporation of artists may threaten to select its members with an eye mainly to their popularity with the general public; yet we would deprecate too hasty a desertion of any old-established society which may retain within it the possibility of future usefulness. Particularly ungraceful is desertion on the part of artists who have owed some of their recognition to membership of such societies. In the present instance it is not for us to decide whose fault it is that the Royal Society of Painter-etchers has latterly failed to find—or, finding, failed to keep within its membership—many of the more vital and imaginative artists who practise etching. It is enough to regret the fact and to suggest that the kind of work which is sometimes offered pride of place in the present exhibition does not tempt an artist to membership.

We do not, however, mean to deny the presence of a good deal of excellent work—above all, of a modest character hardly pretending to greatness. Such are Mr. Percy Thomas's *Seaport* and the *Marsh Farm* by Mr. Frank Burridge, Mr. Monk's *Fahan Street, Londonderry*, and Mr. Sidney Lee's compact and serious *High Street*. In comparison with such work as the last the line work of Mr. Charles Watson is broken in rather wanton fashion, as by a man caring more for picturesque aspect than for forthright delineation, and in consequence he loses something of the force of such a silhouette as that of the pulpit canopy in his

St. Etienne du Mont. The same lacelike delicacy is shown in Miss Minna Bolingbroke's *South Door, Aumale*—a delicacy based frankly on the accumulation of daintily drawn detail, and dependent for its general effect not on any broad view of the general structure, but on tactful non-insistence on darks and on a nicely selected subject, such as, in this instance, the artist has undoubtedly secured. This filigree line drawing, like the picturesque, but not very profound tone work of Col. Goff, is popular etching; but both achieve popularity by legitimate attractiveness, and both are more pleasing than the gentlemanly compromise between the qualities of tone and of line offered by Mr. Frank Short in his *Lane in Arundel*. This is correct and unobjectionable work, but wants emotion, and lacks the power of carrying crisply its message to the beholder.

Just this quality marks the work of M. Béjot as clearly superior to any of the generally excellent etchings we have dealt with. He has greatly improved in force and technical elegance since he joined the Society, and his best prints here—the *Pont Marie*, for example, or the *Quai de Béthune*, or even better *L'Estacade* and the somewhat archaic *Jardin des Tuilleries*—rank him as the worthy descendant of Callot. They have the brilliant precision that gives detail such a momentous quality, and small as they are, their tense perfection is the most distinguished feature of the exhibition. That other French etcher M. Helleu has, alas! no longer quite the distinction he had of old, though *Mrs. L.*, the best of his plates, shows, perhaps, a slight rally towards his daintier quality. He still chooses to do his portraits on what appears to us a mistakenly large scale. Except these portraits, there is little figurework that calls for remark. Mr. Robert Spence's *George Fox at Lancaster* shows some initiative, however, and Miss Sloan's portrait some refinement of intention. A word of appreciation is also due to Mr. Joseph Knight's mezzotints, and to the book-plates of Mr. Sherborne and Mr. Eve. The latter is to be congratulated on having at last endowed the Society with a suitable diploma to replace the grotesquely inept one they have had hitherto. His amorini are not very well drawn, but the plate is a craftsmanlike piece of work.

MR. BRANGWYN'S ETCHINGS.

The touch of imaginative power which is wanting in the Painter-etchers is found in Mr. Brangwyn's exhibition of etchings at Mr. Dunthorne's Gallery. Academically they appear to us very bad etchings, but these masses of scrabbly, careless line are in some instances informed by no little majesty and power; and of these the *San Sophia*, the *Old Houses, Ghent*, and the two London Bridge subjects are the best. In the *Brick Makers* there is rather more logic in the laying of line than in some of the others, but his figure groups are still not the artist's strongest point. We lament the freak of fashion that attributes a value to an artificially limited edition of prints from zinc plates, while ignoring the unique value of a black-and-white drawing which Mr. Brangwyn could probably do much better. The best four or five of these plates, however, are powerful designs.

PROF. LEGROS'S ETCHINGS.

We did not enumerate Prof. Legros among the attractions at the Painter-etchers' because he is more adequately represented at Mr. Gutkunst's Gallery.

A portfolio of early plates shows that he used to present Nature a little more immediately, with rather less severe elimination of the marks of time and place than he now practices. In this process of generalization he is sometimes a little academic, yet the best of the plates here reach a high level of artistry. Best of all, perhaps, is *Le Pré ensoleillé*, with its absorbed figure of a man evidently engaged in watching the trees grow, but nearly as fine is *Le Long de la Rue*, with its monotonous movement like a tragedy by Maeterlinck.

FRENCH DRAWINGS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THIS exhibition at Messrs. Obach's is well worth a visit, though some of the best drawings do not bear the most illustrious names. Bargue's *Breton Taylors*, Millet's famous *Sheep-shearing*, Volland's *The Village*, Corot's *Overhanging Tree*, and drawings by Rousseau and Daubigny are the principal features of a very interesting show.

SALE.

At the sale at Messrs. Christie's on the 23rd ult. some of the pictures fetched notable prices, Sir T. Lawrence's Portrait of Miss West, afterwards Mrs. William Woodgate, in white dress, with pink scarf tied round her neck and a blue sash round her waist, realizing 4,200*£*, the highest price ever paid for a Lawrence in the auction-room. His Marchioness of Londonderry brought, however, only 30*£*. Cuyp, Hopper, and Morland were well represented: A. Cuyp, A Dutch Farm, with a woman milking a cow in the foreground, 3,900*£*; A Landscape, with full-length portraits of Pierre Both and his wife, attended by a negro bearing a parasol, 94*£*. Hopper, Charles Oldfield Bowles, Esq., when a boy, in plum-coloured dress, with white lawn collar, 2,310*£*; Hon. Mrs. William Fitzroy, in white dress with black lace shawl on her shoulders and a mauve sash tied in a bow, 1,312*£*. Morland, Happy Cottagers, 2,940*£*; The Gipsies' Tent, 94*£*; Gipsies, two gipsies with women and children seated round a bonfire on the edge of a wood, 84*£*; Paying the Horseman, 50*£*; A View near a Seaport, 105*£*; The Interior of a Stable, 131*£*; The Check, 25*£*. W. Collins, Rustic Hospitality, 107*£*. J. Linnell, Going to Market, 199*£*. P. Nasmyth, A Woody Stream, 110*£*. J. Phillip, A Scotch Fair, 23*£*. D. G. Rossetti, "She bound her green sleeve on my helm," 189*£*. J. B. Le Prince, The Terrace of a Château, 299*£*; A Harvest Field, 320*£*. S. Ruydsael, A River Scene, 32*£*. J. Sustermanns, Marchesa Guadagni, 78*£*. C. G. William Thiel and Maria his wife, a pair, 315*£*. Jan Steen, An Interior, with peasants seated at a repast, 69*£*; Children amusing themselves in teaching a Cat to Read, 59*£*. P. Verelst, Portrait of a Lady, in dark dress and head-dress, with white collar, 14*£*. A. Canaletto, A View of the Doge's Palace and St. Mark's, Venice, 23*£*. Hals, Portrait of a Man, in red dress, with a jug, 105*£*. D. Teniers, An Interior, with a boy smoking, 26*£*; The Interior of an Artist's Studio, 27*£*. H. Holbein, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, 110*£*. Early English, Lady Elphinstone, 110*£*. Perugino, The Madonna, in red and green dress, holding the Infant Saviour, 115*£*. Gainsborough, The Market Cart, 630*£*; A Hilly Landscape, 131*£*; Coplestone Warre Bampfylde, Esq., 105*£*; Sir William Lynch, Ambassador to the Court of Turin, 210*£*. Raeburn, Lady Seton, 210*£*. C. Dusart, A Village Merry-making, 294*£*. Reynolds, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress and blue cloak lined with ermine, 600*£*.

Drawings: J. Downman, Mary, Daughter of James Frampton, Esq., 52*£*; Lady Clara Bernard Sparrow, 199*£*. J. Russell, Miss Henrietta Vane, married to Sir William Langham, 63*£*. D. Gardner, Portrait of a Lady, in white and yellow dress, holding a mask in her left hand, 735*£*. W. Hoare, Mrs. Margaret Stillingfleet, 37*£*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Fifty-Third Exhibition of the Water-Colour Society of Ireland was opened on the 20th ult. in Dublin. Amongst the exhibitors are Lady Butler, Miss Rose Barton, Miss Mildred Butler, Mr. Percy French, Mr. Lee Hankey, Mr. William Orpen, Mr. Bingham McGuinness, Miss Frances James, and Miss May Guinness.

We are informed by the editor of *The Burlington Magazine* that the manuscript inventory of the pictures belonging to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1635, mentioned last week, is not, as was stated, in the British Museum, but forms part of the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian.

BY the death in Paris this week of Fragonard's great-niece, Mlle. Anne Pauline Lepailleur, in her eightieth year, the Louvre comes into possession of 'Le Serment d'Amour' of that artist. Mlle. Lepailleur also possessed a second work by the artist, 'Le Petit Jehan de Saintré,' which is said to have been bequeathed to her medical attendant, Dr. Savatier.

THE collection of engravings formed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson a century or more ago, and to be dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby on the 7th inst. and six following days, constitutes one of the most extensive sales of recent years. It is particularly rich in works after Reynolds and Morland, and has a representative series of engravings by the masters of the English school of the eighteenth century. The nearly complete collections of works by G. Edelinck, R. Nanteuil, and J. G. Wille will help to revive interest in these masters. The few Rembrandts are especially noteworthy, and include a most brilliant impression of 'The Three Trees.' There is also a first state of the earliest mezzotint known, the portrait of Amelia Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse, by Ludwig von Siegen.

THE well-known "Dauphinois" artist Paul Pachot d'Arzac, whose death is announced from Montreuil-sur-Mer, where he was Professor of Drawing, was a native of St. Marcellin (Isère), and lived for a number of years at Grenoble. Many of the French provincial museums and private collections contain examples of his landscapes, *natures mortes*, and genre subjects. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Salons of the Société des Artistes Français.

AMONG other articles *The Antiquary* for March will contain the following: 'Some Suffolk Arrowheads' (illustrated), by Mr. E. R. H. Hancock; an account of the 'Recent Discovery of Human Remains at Reading,' by Mr. W. Ravenscroft; an illustrated review of Mr. Ling Roth's recent volume on the 'Halifax Coiners of 1767 and 1783 and other Chapters in Bygone Halifax History'; the first part of an account of 'The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall,' which the author, Mr. H. F. Abell, made last year for the sixth time; and a short article, illustrated, on 'A Recovered Tombstone,' by the Rev. D. S. Davies.

ACCORDING to a Milan newspaper, *Il Secolo*, not only have seven pictures by Van Dyck left Italy, but also they are now safely housed in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection in the United States. The pictures in question were the property of the Marchese Cattaneo della Volta, and were in the Palazzo Lomellini, situated in the Piazza Annunziata, at Genoa, where they have been so jealously guarded as to be almost unknown to modern writers on Van Dyck. Towards the end of the eighteenth century and in the earlier part of the nineteenth a

good many of the Genoese palaces were despoiled of their treasures, and one important picture by Van Dyck—that of the Marchese Luigi Lomellini—is now in the National Gallery of Scotland. According to *Il Secolo*, four of the seven Van Dycks have been "ritoccati dal pittore genovese Lagomarsino," but "tre godono di una meravigliosa freschezza." From the same source also we gather that these pictures were offered to the Berlin Museum for two million francs, and refused, and, from another source, that they have been purchased for two and a half million francs.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. Mr. W. Russell Flint's 'The Song of Solomon,' Water-Colours Private View, New Gallery.
Flower Paintings, Private View, Baillie Gallery.
— M. H. Le Sidaner's 'Venise, Lueurs et Lumieres,' Private View, Goupil Gallery.
— Mezzotint Engravings, after Reynolds, Romney, and others
— Sketches by G. and E. M. D. Collingwood, Messrs. Dickin son's Gallery.
WED. Mr. W. Rothenstein's Pictures and Drawings, Private View, Carfax Gallery.
THURS. Royal Amateur Art Society, Opening, Hyde Park House, Knightsbridge.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ÆOLIAN HALL.—Dr. Lierhammer's Vocal Recital.

DR. THEO. LIERHAMMER gave an attractive vocal recital at the Æolian Hall yesterday week. The programme included songs by Schubert and Schumann and modern composers. There were also novelties, of which Hugo Kaun's 'Abendlied,' with violin *obbligato*, and Padewski's "Ton cœur est d'or pur" were the best. It was interesting to hear an air from Tschaikowsky's opera 'Pique Dame,' sung moreover in Russian; but the music was not strongly characteristic of the composer. Dr. Lierhammer is successful in music of various styles; he makes his audience feel that he has thoroughly studied the matter and manner of each song. The accomplished violinist M. Aldo Antonietti played a Locatelli sonata with breadth and dignity, and some short solos with all due refinement.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—Mr. F. Lamond's Pianoforte Recital.

MR. FREDERICK LAMOND'S recital at Bechstein Hall last Saturday afternoon attracted a large audience. His performance of the Brahms Variations on a Handel Theme deserves special mention. The letter, which offers such opportunities to pianists to display their virtuosity, was kept throughout in due subordination to the spirit of the music. It was an interesting, poetical rendering of the work. In the pianist's readings of Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, and Chopin's in B minor, there were sentimental or sensational touches, but, happily, not sufficiently strong to spoil what was good and great in the interpretations.

PORTMAN ROOMS.—Oriana Madrigal Society.

THE ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY gave its fourth concert at the Portman Rooms on

Tuesday evening. Foreigners, it is often said, are beginning to recognize that we are a musical nation; but many of our great composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, even in their day, enjoyed continental fame. The rendering of various madrigals and rounds by the Society in question was delightful. The singers were not in all points perfect, but they sang with such good taste and feeling that weak moments were readily forgiven. Byrd's "Lullaby" and Wilbye's "Come, shepherd swains," were sung with special refinement and tenderness. In praising the singers we are, of course, indirectly praising the Society's conductor, Mr. C. Kennedy Scott. Three quaint 'Ayres' by Philip Rosseter, extremely well sung by Mr. Vincent Hands, deserve note. Various short pieces by Scarlatti and Rameau, admirably performed by Mrs. Norman O'Neill, added to the success of the evening. Mr. Norman O'Neill's Variations on a beautiful Irish air for two pianofortes, played by his wife and himself seemed much out of place in a programme devoted to old music.

Domenico Scarlatti: Opere Complete per Clavicembalo. Criticamente rivedute e ordinate in forma di suites da Alessandro Longo. Prima Serie. Volumi I.-VI. (Milan, Ricordi & Co.)—Three composers flourished during the first half of the eighteenth century whose harpsichord music represents the highest stage of that particular branch of the art. These were J. S. Bach, Handel, and Domenico Scarlatti—all three born, by the way, in the same year, 1685. The last named, although he did not actually write for the pianoforte, deserves the name of father of modern pianoforte playing rather than Muzio Clementi, to whom it is frequently applied. Domenico Scarlatti learnt first with his father, while both Bernardo Pasquini and his pupil Greco have been named as his subsequent teachers. There are certain traces of their influence, more or less direct, but the composer owed most to his own genius. His music is so wonderfully fresh that, although old, it does not, even at the present day, sound old-fashioned. Of melody there is no lack; his harmonies are distinguished for boldness and piquancy; while in the matter of figuration his ingenuity seems inexhaustible.

In the six volumes under notice we have no fewer than 300 numbers, of which more than half are published for the first time; and there are still more to come. Signor Longo, in default of autographs, consulted manuscripts and old editions. He names his sources, and he has evidently taken great pains to give as pure a text as possible. He has corrected evident errors of copyists, and in some cases added or suppressed certain notes; those added are, however, placed within brackets, and reasons are assigned for suppression of others. It seems strange that no autographs have been discovered. Again, no dates are affixed to the various numbers, for the simple reason, we presume, that the manuscripts consulted give no such details. Hans von Bülow, quoting from the Czerny edition, gives 1754 as the date of one in *a* minor, and "Aranjuez, maison de plaisir du roi d'Espagne," as the place where it was composed. This number is included in the edition under notice, but without the Czerny comment.

Some numbers, as regards the character of the music, are very similar to the familiar Scarlatti pieces; on the other hand, there are many based on themes of more than usual importance, with developments of greater length, and continuity such as we find in Bach. No. 158, a fugue in four parts, and No. 267 are most interesting both in letter and spirit; the second, indeed, by its strongly emotional character will surprise musicians who regard Scarlatti as only a light-hearted, fine-fingered composer.

There are some numbers which in the matter of form are of importance. They have more than the usual two sections, with changes of measure, and, if the *tempo* marked by the editor are, as they appear to be, reasonable, evidently also of *tempo*. It would occupy too much space to examine even the important ones; "ex uno diseo omnes" must be our motto. No. 106 opens with a Grave in common time, ending on dominant, followed by an Allegro in 2-4 measure and in binary form, a Giga in 12-8, and finally a Minuetto in 3-8. The headings we take to be Signor Longo's, but there are evident indications that the sections are to be played without break. With the exception of four bars, these sections are all in two parts only, and the same may be said of many numbers in the collection. We cannot but believe that Scarlatti in performance added one or more inner parts—at any rate, when taking repeats. We hope that when this publication is completed—for there are yet volumes to come—Signor Longo will furnish an appendix giving particulars concerning the manuscripts which he has consulted, and, if possible, dates of some, at any rate, of the compositions. The excellent fingering in the present volumes deserves mention, for in Scarlatti's music such help is of great value.

Henry Du Mont: Étude historique et critique. Par Henri Quittard. (Paris, Société du Mercure de France.)—The author of this book treats of Du Mont, a little-known French musician of the seventeenth century. His special object is to describe the composer's music and the spirit of the age in which he lived, also to show what he inherited from the past, and what seeds he sowed for the future. There is no account of Du Mont in Grove's "Dictionary of Music"; but a sacred movement of his is named as being in vol. i. of the collection of vocal music made by John Hullah for his singing classes. In vol. iii. of "The Oxford History of Music" he is only mentioned as one of the famous clavecinists immediately after Chambonnières.

Du Mont was born at Liège about 1610. He went to Paris in 1638, and soon became deputy organist of the church of St. Paul, and finally chief organist. In 1660 he was appointed Organiste de la Reine, and three years later one of the masters of the music of Louis XIV. Du Mont, loaded with honours, died in 1684.

The composer published his "Canticum Sacrum" in 1652, a collection of motets for voices and *basse continue*, of which the "Ave gemma virginum" is noted as one of the cleverest, the most inspired. The polyphonic splendour, with its dramatic effects, of the motets of the sixteenth century was giving place to lyricism: the influence of the Renaissance was being felt. Du Mont did not seek to imitate the declamatory style of the Italians, but rather strove to write expressive, emotional music. Some valuable details are given respecting the violins and other instruments which supported the voices. Evelyn, when in Paris, went (so he says in his "Diary"),

"to a concert of french Music and voices, consist-

ing of 24, two theorbos and but one bass-viol; being a rehearsal of what was to be sung at vespers at St. Cecilia's on her feast, she being the patroness of musicians."

This was in November, 1650; the passage is quoted by M. Quittard.

Of five of the motets à deux voix of 1668 we are told that "here for the first time are pieces in recitative style, written in dialogue form"; and each voice being used for one of the personages, real or allegorical (*Dialogus Angelorum et Peccatorum, Dialogus de Anima*), contrast and dramatic interest are obtained. Our author mentions, however, works of a similar kind earlier in the century. Du Mont's motets "rank among the most precious monuments of national art," says M. Quittard, and the short excerpts which he gives fully confirm this statement. In addition to those in the text, there is a most interesting "Supplément Musical."

Du Mont is no mere historical figure of the seventeenth century: his music has emotional life which can make direct appeal even to twentieth-century ears which listen to it in the right spirit. M. Quittard's appreciation is a valuable contribution to the history of the evolution of the art of music in French.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of music to be performed at the Leeds Musical Festival next October has received the approval of the general committee. There are six new works in the scheme, Sir Charles V. Stanford's Symphonic Cantata "Stabat Mater" being the most important. The others are a cantata, "Darest thou now, O soul?" by Dr. Vaughan Williams; "Folk-Songs for Chorus," by Mr. Rutland Boughton; an ode, "Intimations of Immortality," for baritone solo and chorus, by Mr. A. Somervell; "New Pastorals," by Dr. Brewer; and a short work, "Sea Wanderers," by Mr. Granville Bantock. Dr. Edvard Grieg hopes to visit Leeds and conduct some of his compositions, among them his chief choral work, "Olav Trygvason." The Russian composer Glazounow was invited to conduct his Eighth Symphony, but is unable to leave St. Petersburg; the work, however, is included in the scheme. Sir Edward Elgar's "The Kingdom," Sir Hubert Parry's "Sinfonia Sacra" "The love that casteth out fear," and Bach's Mass in *b* minor have also been selected.

ANOTHER link with the past is broken. Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, died on Sunday at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He studied under Mendelssohn at Leipzig. In 1848 he came to England, and married Jenny Lind at Boston in 1852. He was a pianist and composer, but he will be best remembered as the founder in 1876 of the Bach Choir, which at its inaugural concert on April 26th of that year, gave the first complete performance in England of Bach's Mass in *b* minor. It may be added that Jenny Lind possessed the autograph of Beethoven's Heiligenstadt "Will" of 1802, which after her death in 1887 was presented by her husband to the Hamburg Library. Goldschmidt was also the possessor of a valuable and most interesting manuscript score in three volumes of Handel's "Messiah."

AN opera entitled "Romeo und Juliet auf dem Dorfe," by Mr. Fritz Delius, was produced at the Berlin Komische Opera yesterday week. The composer is an Englishman by birth, but as yet his works have not made way in his own country. At his orchestral concert at St. James's

Hall in 1899 the programme was devoted entirely to his music; and it included selections from another opera, 'Koanga,' which was produced at Elberfeld in 1904. The libretto of the new work is from the pen of the composer, and is based on a story by Gottfried Keller.

THE BERLIN COMIC OPERA COMPANY will begin an eight weeks' season at the Adelphi Theatre on April 15th. Offenbach's 'Les Contes d'Hoffmann' is to be given for the first time in London. The work, in four acts, was originally produced at the Paris Opéra Comique on February 10th, 1881. The composer, who died in October of the previous year, left a pianoforte score; the orchestral score was prepared by E. Guiraud, who died in 1892. The opera had a run of 101 nights. It was announced for the Covent Garden season of 1904, but not produced.

A CHAIR OF MUSIC has just been established in Queen's College, Cork. Mr. J. St. John Lacy has been appointed lecturer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Sunday Lecture Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mrs. Mary Chisholm and G. de Lausnay's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.	
TUES.	Mr. Jean Campbell McInnes's Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
—	Mr. F. Ondricek's Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Blackpool Glee and Madrigal Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Lillian Phillips's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
—	New Chamber Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Mr. J. Pintel's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Wesley Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Theodore Macneane's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Ethel Hume's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'clock Concert, noon, Eolian Hall.
—	Mr. David Bishop's Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Muriel Matter's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Miss Ethel Hume's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Mr. Campbell's Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Barns-Phillips Chamber Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Messrs. Bauer and Jean Gerhardt's Recital, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

THE delay in the reappearance at the Adelphi of 'The Prodigal Son' of Mr. Hall Caine has given time for the recovery of health by Miss Lily Hall Caine, and her consequent assumption of the character of Thora, the heroine. Mr. Frank Cooper as Magnus Stephansson, Mr. Walter Hampden as Oscar Stephansson, Mr. Henry Neville as Stephen Magnusson, Mr. Austin Melford as the Factor, and Mr. Fred Grove as the Pastor were among the most noteworthy features in Tuesday's revival.

'THE GREAT CONSPIRACY' is the title bestowed upon the adaptation of 'La Belle Marseillaise,' to be given on Monday evening at the Duke of York's, with Mr. John Hare and Miss Irene Vanbrugh in the principal parts.

FRIDAY next is the date fixed by Mr. George Alexander for the production at the St. James's of Mr. Alfred Sutro's new play, at length named 'John Gladye's Honour.' After a custom now established at the St. James's, the previous evening will witness a general rehearsal, to which a portion of the public will be admitted.

LEAVING Berlin on Saturday, April 20th, Mr. Tree will begin with 'The Tempest' on Monday, the 22nd, his Shakespeare week at His Majesty's. 'The Winter's Tale,' 'Hamlet,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Julius Caesar,' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' will be included in the week's entertainments.

'THE LITTLE ADMIRAL' is the title bestowed on the novelty to be produced next Saturday at the Lyric. A feature in this is that Mr. Lewis Waller, though giving his name to the piece and colouring the entire action, appears in only the first act.

THE illness of Mr. Charles Hawtrey has necessitated some change of plans at the Haymarket, whereat the production of Mr. Locke's new comedy 'The Palace of Puck' has been postponed, probably until Easter. It has accordingly been arranged between Mr. Frederick Harrison and Mr. Otto Stuart that the run of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's 'Peter's Mother,' for which Miss Marion Terry is still happily available, shall be resumed at the Haymarket to-day.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE proposes to give at the Playhouse a series of afternoon representations (the first of which will take place on the 12th inst.) of Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell's play 'Her Son,' in which Miss Winifred Emery was seen in November last at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, and which has subsequently undergone some modifications.

A NEW home will be sought for Mr. Valentine's 'The Stronger Sex' when it has to make room at the Apollo for the promised operatic version of 'Tom Jones.'

THE return to the New Royalty of M. de Feraudy took place on Monday as Isidore Lechat in 'Les Affaires sont les Affaires.' In this famous impersonation the actor appeared at the same house on January 19th, 1906.

For the beginning of his winter season at the Lyric Mr. Lewis Waller promises a revival of 'Lady Clancarty,' a romantic drama by Tom Taylor, in which an older race of playgoers recall Miss Ada Cavendish and Mr. Henry Neville at the Olympic in 1874.

A THEATRICAL MUSEUM will be opened at Weimar when the new Hof Theater is completed. Among other exhibits the 'Faust' MS. will be shown, being the one Goethe used for the first performance at Weimar.

At the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, on Saturday night a one-act comedy 'The Jackdaw,' by Lady Gregory, was produced for the first time. The action of the piece takes place in a small general shop in an Irish country town, and the author shows considerable humour.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. R.—S. J. R.—Received.
E. O'N.—All right.

M. A. C.—Enquiring

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We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearances of reviews of books.

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